

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND
China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LIV.]

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BIRTHS.

On the 3rd December, at Bedford House, Penang, the wife of ALLEN DENNIS, of a daughter.

On the 8th December, at Shanghai, the wife of HAROLD H. TAYLOR, of a son.

On the 9th December, at No. 20, Chaoufoong Road, Shanghai, the wife of JAMES ADAMS BILLARD, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th November, at the Ipoh Methodist Episcopal Church, Singapore, FRANK NELSON MCKENZIE, to ANNE MARIE KOENITZ.

On the 4th December, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, ALAN VAN KUIJLENBURG, of Bruseh, Tapa, Perak, to HELENA, eldest daughter of Captain L. VAN DER HARST, of the Royal Dutch Oil Company.

On the 10th December, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., HUGH RAMSAY, of Hankow, eldest son of the late HUGH RAMSAY, to ELSIE LAVATER, youngest daughter of WILLIAM C. X, of Auckland, New Zealand.

On the 11th December, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., ESKINE TRAVERS PYM, Imperial Maritime Customs, younger son of the late General EDWARD LAWES PYM, to MADELINE EMILY (NINA), eldest daughter of Captain F. H. WALLACE, Shanghai.

On the 13th December, at the residence of Robert E. Lewis, Shanghai, by the Ven. Archdeacon Thomson and in the presence of John Goodnow, U.S. Consul-General, FRED WILSON FRENCH, to ADA LILLIAN BROWNELL, both of Oakland, California.

On the 17th December, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., AGNES E. BULL, elder daughter of ALFRED E. BULL, Clapham, Surrey, to JAMES HELBLING, Foochow, youngest son of the late FREDERICK HELBLING, Streatham, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 4th December, at his residence, Sophia Road, Singapore, S. W. AUGUSTIN, aged 67 years. R.I.P.

On the 8th December, at Chinkiang, on board the German steamer Emma, EDWARD OLLERDESSEN, Upper Yangtze Pilot, aged 37 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

The French mail of the 15th November arrived, per M. M. steamer *Indus*, on the 16th December (31 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Major-General Dorward, K.C.M.G., arrived at Shanghai on the 12th inst. from Weihaiwei, to take command of the British garrison there.

On the appointed date, the 14th instant, the Chinese Imperial Court left Kaifengfu on its way to Peking. The Hoangho was crossed and a halt made at Hsintien, eight miles from Kaifeng.

H. E. Yuan Shikai has been endeavouring to arrange for the discontinuance of the Provisional Government at Tientsin before dealing with the Manchurian question. He met with strong opposition from the British and German Ministers, and had to leave for Paoingfu without having succeeded in his object.

The *Sin Wan Pao* advocates the hastening of the construction of the Lu Han line in consequence of the foreign Powers having seized every avenue from Peking to the sea. The only thing left for China, says the native paper, is to construct the Peking-Hankow railway with all possible speed; then she will have a route to the sea.

Great Britain, America, and Japan, according to Renter's telegram, dated the 16th inst., are exerting strong pressure upon China to procure the submission to them of any treaty concerning Manchuria before signature. Japan has notified the Chinese Government that she will require equivalents for all advantages given to Russia in Manchuria.

Mr. W. N. Pethick the late Li Hung-chang's private secretary, on hearing of Li's serious illness, it appears, hurried from Chefoo to Peking, but did not arrive in time to see him. Since then he himself has been slowly sinking and it is said that he cannot last many days longer. Mr. Pethick's illness has been of some months' standing.

The Filipino General Isidoro Torres, who was arrested last September in Manila and taken to Baliuag, where he was tried for murder, was sentenced by a commission to be hanged, but the reviewing authority discovered a doubt in the case, gave General Torres the benefit of that doubt, disapproved the sentence, and ordered the accused to be released.

The foreign Ministers at Seoul met on the 5th inst. to consider the following subjects, which were referred to them by the Korean Government:—1. To prohibit the building of houses by foreign subjects on the heights in the vicinity of the royal palaces. 2. To prohibit the coining of nickel coins by foreign subjects. No resolutions have as yet, however, been made public.

An intimation has been received by the Japanese authorities that a gun has been mounted on the fort at Weihaiwei, and that foreign war-ships calling there will hereafter be saluted.

Mr. Thomas T. Patterson, private secretary to Mr. Lopez, arrived in Hongkong on the 16th inst. accompanied by Mr. Fiske Warren and the two Misses Lopez on the *Yurata Maru* from Manila. It transpires that Mr. Patterson's action against the U.S. authorities in the Supreme Court at Manila has proved unsuccessful: hence his deportation from the Philippines.

Rumour, says the *Siam Observer*, is busy regarding recent episodes in the Malay States and the outcome of the recent visit thither of H. E. Phya Sri Sahadheb, a high Siamese official. Any exaggerated reports, however, may be received with the proverbial grain of salt. We believe we may safely say that the situation in the Peninsula has been simplified. We believe it may also be said that the British Governor, Sir Frank Swettenham, has maintained a correct and friendly attitude in regard to the relations of Siam with the tributary states.

It is now reported in mandarin circles at Shanghai that the disinherited Pu Chun has been sent to join his father Prince Tuan in Mongolia, under the charge of a couple of eunuchs of middle age, who were previously attached to the palace of Prince Tuan, and had followed Pu Chun into the Imperial Palace when he was appointed heir-apparent in January last. By special permission, it is also reported, of the Empress-Dowager, the disinherited heir-apparent was permitted to take away with him anything he liked from amongst his belongings in the Palace.

The Peking correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes that the Russian Government is inclined to hand over the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang Railway to the Chinese, but not to the British. When that line was built, it was understood that it was dependent on a loan from British capitalists, but would never become a British line. The arrangement made between Count Muravieff and Lord Salisbury provided that all railway and mining interests in Manchuria and north of the Great Wall should belong to Russia, with no hindrance from Great Britain.

News received from native official sources concerning the insurrection at Chaoyang, outside Shanhaikwan, bordering Lower Manchuria, report that the T'saili and their allies, the Boxers now number considerably over 30,000 well-armed men against whom General Ma's troops, sent from Peking numbering only 5,000 old men, are perfectly powerless. It is feared, the *N.-C. Daily News* says, that unless the Government troops be considerably augmented and more energy shown in suppressing the insurgents, these people will create considerable trouble in Chihli province this winter and the following spring. The appointment of Viceroy Yuan Shikai to Chihli where he may reasonably be expected to use the same stern measures in his new jurisdiction as had been put into force last year in Shantung will doubtless strike the necessary terror in the hearts of the Chaoyang insurgents to make them disperse and turn peaceful farmers once more.

COLONISING METHODS.

(Daily Press, 18th November.)

Modern colonies are apparently becoming an expensive luxury which only the richest of countries can afford to have. In ancient times, when a population found its numbers pressing on the means of subsistence, it did not hesitate under some energetic leader to collect and send forth a swarm to settle down in some new and unoccupied land, or, if that were wanting, to take possession of some choice spot already occupied by a less warlike people. After the usual farewells were bid, the new people went out on their own account for good or ill, and their affairs ceased to occupy the attention of the stay-at-homes. As they generally took with them images of the home gods, and could not, even if they wished, divest themselves of their language and folk-lore, there was always kept up on the part of the colonists a certain feeling of sympathy with the home lands; but this seldom resulted in their permitting any interference in the affairs of the new settlement, or in the colony affording any aid beyond empty sympathy to the old country: nor, on its part, did the old country ever even contemplate offering any assistance to its children who had once left the paternal soil. This was the usual method adopted by the great colonisers of antiquity—the Greeks, and the result was that many centuries before our era they had established on both sides of the Mediterranean independent colonies, each one of which was strong enough to act on its own initiative, and control more or less effectively the neighbouring territories. When in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Spaniards and Portuguese, then the most enterprising navigators of the world, conceived the idea of spreading themselves abroad through the world, a somewhat different principle was introduced. The expeditions were fitted out at the cost of the state or of private individuals in the first instance, but the leader as a paid servant was to return the profits to the individual or association that had found the means. The natural result of this system was that voyages thus commenced degenerated to merely piratical undertakings; and the wealth that was poured into the homelands was wrung out of the vitals of the countries exploited. As in the words of the old poet, "Big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em," the Dutch and English found it a readier means to profit, while at the same time acting in the nominal interests of humanity, to plunder these plundering expeditions in their turn. The plunder thus taken was not, however, returned to the original owners, but was appropriated by the new captors. The result was, therefore, that both England and Holland found it convenient and profitable in much the same manner as the old Greeks to found more permanent settlements, which could co-operate with their merchant fleets and afford supplies and assistance when needed. It was thus that "plantations" were by degrees established along the coasts of North America and South Africa, the former of which became by degrees more especially English, the latter Dutch. These plantations were in some respects as independent of the home governments as were the Greeks themselves. They owed little to the home folk; every man for the most part had found his way out at his own cost; the home government, with the exception of sending out a governor who had little power or authority, and one or two law officials to keep things straight really cared little how the planters managed their own affairs. It is true they jealously protected the colony from foreign foes, but

this was done in the imperial interest and not in any way to benefit the planters, who as often as not little relished the interference. The relations between the mother country and the colony were settled in no definite way, but depended very much on the temper of the moment, sometimes one, sometimes the other advancing pretensions which were never adjusted. One class of settlers was, however, an exception to the rule that all had come of their own free will. The home governments were in the habit of sending out their criminals to the plantations. These were handed over under bond to the planters, who had to provide for them, but were entitled to their labour. A condition of slavery of the worst type thus sprung up; only too glad to get rid of their criminals, no questions were asked at home, nor were the colonial governments too inquisitive in looking after the welfare of the unfortunates. But even worse consequences followed; men were captured at home, taken on board the small ships that conducted the trade, and on arrival in the colony were openly sold. Such were the colonies of France, England, and Holland in the eighteenth century. The natural consequence was disaffection, and this rose to a climax when England sought to tax her North American colonies for the support of a war in which they had no interest. Every one knows the result. With the loss of her principal colonies, England practically grew indifferent to the rest. They might stop, or they might part, it was all one. Naturally, less care than ever was taken of them. As they were quite free, nothing was to be spent except in as far as they offered some advantage to the empire. Coaling stations, docks, barracks, &c. had of course to be paid for, but the colony was left in all other respects to do as best it could without aid or encouragement. When, however, in spite of all this apparent neglect, other countries began to discover that the British colonies were becoming an important political factor in the world, a general desire to be the happy possessors of colonies became prevalent. England was the greater because she possessed colonies, and the conclusion of the others was that if they only had colonies they would be great too. England had found that colonies were a thing of slow growth, but the idea of growing them in a hothouse presented itself, and it was determined to try the effect. England had been laying the foundation of colonies in Africa, and they had only as yet taken a precarious growth, so Germany wished to try her new idea, and see what she could do by a process of forcing. The end of this was curious, for it compelled England to take up a line she had never done before. The first colony to try the new system on was Uganda. In the course of time Uganda would probably have got round the corner, but Germany kept pressing her in East Africa, and showed so much disposition to occupy Uganda, that to avoid more unpleasantness England had to follow in the course, and not only take over the dependency as a crown asset, but, to preserve her right of way, had to begin to develop it, by making a state railway. As far as the colony itself is concerned, the experiment has been a success; as far as England is concerned, it can hardly be called so as yet, and it is doubtful if as a mercantile transaction it ever will become so. But, like all new fashions, the example has been contagious, and a curious instance is to be noted in the newest colony of Germany, Kiaochau. Hongkong was founded indeed by the British Government for imperial purposes, but it cannot be said it was ever coddled. Indeed, the distinguishing feature of its

connection with the British Government is that not only has that government at all times since our foundation left as to pay our own colonial expenses, but it has done its best in one way or other to put on the screw and compel us to pay imperial expenses as well. In spite of all this, the most noteworthy fact about the colony is that it has amidst all these burdens, reasonable or unreasonable, contrived to grow and prosper, and that its great engineering works in the way of harbour improvements, wharves, piers, and docks, though abundantly made use of for imperial purposes, have all been paid out of the revenue of the colony, as a colony. Shanghai has never been a colony and of course never received any share of government assistance; indeed, as a matter of fact it has more than once been made to comprehend that it was after all nothing better than a step-child, and could expect nothing more than step-child's treatment. Still, as in the case of Hongkong, Shanghai continued to grow, and now presumes to hold up its head as one of the great cities of the world. If now we turn to Kiaochau, a curious contrast meets us in the treatment of this petted child. Thus, during the last year, a paternal government spent on this spoiled offspring a sum of over half a million sterling, of which the colony contributed just fifteen thousand. So far from being deterred by this account, the government of the Empire is going to increase the prodigal's allowance. This year it is to be £630,000 sterling, while the colony is only expected to stump up the trifle of £18,000, or less than three per cent. It is an interesting subject of enquiry, Where would Hongkong have been had it found an equally liberal nursing father? Would it now have been the first port in the East, or would it rather have continued as it began, a pensionary and drain on the home state?

PRINCE CHING'S SUGGESTIONS.

(Daily Press, 16th December.)

According to a telegram from Peking, dated the 6th instant, to the *North China Daily News*, Prince CHING, following the advice of the representatives of Great Britain and the United States, has made the four following suggestions to the Throne, viz., that the heir-apparent PU CHUN should be disinherited, that the Grand Secretary YUNG LU should be kept away from Court, that TUNG FUHSIANG should be decapitated, and that the so-called regency of the Empress Dowager should be abolished. To the first and third suggestions, according to our Shanghai contemporary's correspondent, the Empress Dowager gave a reluctant consent. The second and fourth she absolutely rejected. As is already well-known, an Imperial decree was issued from the Palace at Kaifengfu on the 30th November, announcing that PU CHUN was deposed from his position as heir-apparent and ordered to quit the Court. However, it seems that the decree so far is a mere form, for, according to a private telegram received in Shanghai last week by the friend of an official connected with the Court at Kaifengfu, although PU CHUN has been disinherited and also ordered to leave the precincts of the Palaces at once, he is still residing in the vicinity of the Empress Dowager's apartments and continues following her about. This, we are not surprised to learn, makes people doubt the sincerity of the Empress Dowager's decree. There were recently many reports about the disgust of the Dowager at the very dissipated character of her selection as heir-apparent, from which it was surmised

that she would be anxious to get rid of the young man. In fact, we were definitely told that she was about to do so. It is therefore rather unexpected that she should now show reluctance and after the issue of the decree of disinheritance permit it to become a dead letter. The consent to the decapitation of General TUNG FUHSIANG, it may be imagined, would not cause a great struggle—in the first place, because he is much discredited now, and secondly, because he is out of reach. The rumours of the great forces which TUNG and Prince TUAN were collecting to march on Peking and intercept the returning Court have entirely ceased to circulate, and it may be gathered that they were originally nothing more than rumours. TUNG has for many weeks sunk entirely out of notice. His capture, it is true, might be a matter of great difficulty, but the remnants of the reactionary party at the Imperial Court are hardly likely to make any efforts to save him from his well deserved fate.

That the Empress Dowager should be unwilling to banish YUNG LU from the Court is easily to be understood. Recently he has been, to all appearance, the guiding spirit at Hsianfu and Kaifengfu, and has proved himself the strongest man among the surviving members of the Conservative party. What is not so easy to understand is the attitude said to have been taken up by YUNG LU himself. According to our Shanghai correspondent's telegram of the 13th inst., SHENG has received a despatch from him, in which YUNG LU speaks of disregarding the personal danger to him involved in the return of the Court at once to Peking, on the ground that delay threatens the reigning dynasty. YUNG LU thus seems to be posing as a disinterested supporter of the Imperial family, ready to sacrifice his fortunes in its cause. This is a new role. We should not like to say it is a mere assumption, but YUNG LU's previous career does not exactly inspire confidence in his protestations.

Prince CHING in his fourth suggestion urged the abolition of the Empress Dowager's so-called regency. A few months ago this would have been a very bold proposal as coming from a Chinese not identified with the Reform party. Even now it may be imagined that Sir ERNEST SATOW and his American colleague exercised a good deal of persuasion on the Prince before he consented to put forward what the Dowager must consider so crude a suggestion. The termination of the Empress Dowager's usurped reign is bound to come, and to come soon, but it is not astonishing that she should "absolutely reject" the idea even yet. It is said that Viceroy YUAN SHIKAI has been instructed to learn the opinions of the foreign representatives on the answer of the Empress Dowager to Prince CHING's proposals and to report to the Throne. The Peking correspondent of the *Daily News* added, in the telegram referred to above:—"Although the date for the departure of the Court for Peking has been fixed by Imperial decree for the 14th instant, whether there is to be any further change of date will depend on Viceroy YUAN's report." The telegram which appears in to-day's issue sets at rest the question of the Court's start from Kaifeng. According to this, the appointed date, the 14th instant, saw the Imperial departure on the way to Peking. We are still, however, in the dark as to the final answer to Prince CHING's proposals.

The German Emperor has conferred on Marquis Ito the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle set with brilliants.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

(Daily Press, 20th December.)

The latest contribution to the now very extensive "literature" of the Russo-Chinese negotiations about Manchuria is a memorial sent by Viceroy YUAN SHIKAI in reply to a command from the Empress Dowager to learn the opinions of the representatives of the Powers concerning the Convention which the late LI HUNG-CHANG had almost concluded with M. LESSAR at the time of his death, and to report the result of his investigations to her. Our contemporary the *North China Daily News* gives the following as the gist of Viceroy YUAN's reply to the Empress Dowager's command: The consequences entailing upon a convention with Russia concerning Manchuria are fraught with serious danger to the Empire, as they affect not Russia alone, but also Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Japan to a very great degree. If this Government then ignores the interests of the other Powers and merely tries to meet the wishes of a single Power like Russia, the former will naturally imitate her example and how will China then be able possibly to satisfy the inordinate demands of the others in the future? My humble opinion, then, is that the other Powers shall be secretly consulted and a refusal be sent Russia. Backed as we will then be by the moral support of the other Powers, it may be, perhaps, that Russia will not dare to act contrary to the wishes of the majority and will not therefore try to obtain her convention by force. China will not then incur the displeasure of the other friendly Powers, whilst, on the other hand, it will be of incalculable benefit to the Empire.

The Viceroy's diplomatic answer should serve its purpose. It has been obvious all through the Manchurian negotiations that the only way to appeal to the reactionary and pro-Russian party in the so-called Government of China was to play upon their fears of having to make fresh surrenders to the Powers other than Russia. No sentiment of care for the Empire seems ever to have restrained them from giving up to Russia the practically complete control of Manchuria. But that this sacrifice should be followed by similar concessions to other nations would not at all suit the reactionaries' book. YUAN SHIKAI presents the case to the Empress Dowager in a fresh and forcible guise. An useful commentary on his memorial is conveyed in REUTER's telegram of the 16th instant, in which it is stated that "Japan has notified the Chinese Government that she will require equivalents for all advantages given to Russia in Manchuria." Great Britain and the United States are also said, in conjunction with Japan, to be exerting strong pressure on China to secure the submission to them of any treaty concerning Manchuria. What the nature of this pressure may be, it is not easy to guess. It is to be trusted that the threats in event of China's refusal are of a tangible nature. Nothing short of the most determined attitude can inspire the proper fear into the timeservers who are willing to continue the late LI HUNG-CHANG's policy of cringing to Russia. Were it not for the worthlessness of those who still hold sway at the Imperial Court, it would be impossible to withhold sympathy from the Chinese Government in its position toward Russia. After repeatedly being goaded into refusing Russia's demands, it always finds remaining to be faced the figure of Russia with a new Manchurian Convention in hand. The

several abandonments by that Power of her terms only led to the presentation of others repeating substantially the same demands. The Manchurian Convention has been a veritable hydra, and China is no Hercules to strike off each head as it rises. It requires therefore that the "moral support" which Britain, the States, and Japan are prepared to give to China in meeting the monster shall be of the strongest possible character. Naturally the diplomatists of the three countries will not reveal at the present moment the steps which they are taking to inspire China with the strength which she lacks herself to fight against aggression. We have to take on trust the statements that they are displaying vigour and exerting all legitimate pressure. In view of the lack of certainty with which we are bound to put up, the statement of Japan's notification to the Chinese Government is welcome.

CUSTOMS RETURNS: JULY-SEPTEMBER.

(Daily Press, 17th December.)

The last *Customs Gazette* recording the duties collected under the old tariff has just been issued from Shanghai. The next number, containing the October-December statistics, will be based on returns of which a little more than one-third will be on the old basis and rather less than two-thirds on the new. It is satisfactory to note that the final list of returns under the hitherto existing tariff is very hopeful. On the figures for the third quarter of 1900 those now before us show a rise of 1,600,000 Taels. This particular quarter of 1900, of course, was enormously affected by the prevailing troubles in the North, and the fall from the corresponding period of 1899 was little less than 2,500,000 Taels. 1901 shows about 850,000 Taels less than 1899, but the recovery has nevertheless been remarkably sharp, while a comparison with the figures of the third quarter of 1898 shows a gain of no less than 670,000 Taels, a fact which may be allowed to speak for itself. It is with the totals of 1898 and previous years that we must compare that of 1901, not with that of the phenomenal year 1899. When we look into the figures for the various ports, we find them still more significant. The only ports showing a decline from 1900 are Hankow, Foochow, and Santu—all of them, it is to be noted, tea-ports. Compared with the 1899 figures, the following places show an advance:—Chefoo, Kiaochau, Shasi, Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Wuchow, Samshui, Kongmoon, Kumchuk, and Kiungchow. Santu too shows an advance on 1899, though a falling off from 1900. Yochow, the new "port," has no figures before 1900. Newchwang, Chungking, Ichang, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Amoy, and Canton, though they fell off in 1901 compared with 1899, very nearly recovered from the effects of the 1900 disturbances. Tientsin suffered from a very heavy fall, the figures for 1899, 1900, and 1901 being 345,209 Taels, 60,082 Taels, and 207,726 Taels respectively. For the same years the figures for Foochow were 498,813 Taels, 451,959 Taels, and 283,229 Taels; for Amoy, 197,166 Taels, 149,911 Taels, and 175,389 Taels; and for Swatow, 458,189 Taels, 361,906 Taels, and 390,383 Taels. The total figures for the twenty-nine treaty ports during the three years were 7,626,387 Taels, 5,163,795 Taels, and 6,761,594 Taels respectively. Turning to the separate headings under

which the revenue was collected, we find the following results in Haikwan Taels:—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Import duty	1,748,160	836,777	1,563,887
Export duty	2,651,783	2,498,151	3,343,346
Coast trade duty...	342,359	186,943	398,757
Opium duty	601,919	463,641	731,001
Tonnage dues	210,543	139,803	166,850
Transit dues	227,464	128,899	243,641
Opium <i>lekin</i>	979,366	909,581	1,178,896

Total.....6,761,594 5,163,795 7,626,387
From this it may be seen than every heading in 1900 showed a marked decline, and in 1901 an equally marked recovery; while under "Import duty" the figures for 1901 were better even than those in 1899, and "tonnage dues" also manifested an improvement. The figures on the whole are more satisfactory than was to be anticipated, and the recovery of trade has been encouragingly rapid.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

(Daily Press, 19th December.)

The anticipated opposition in the United States Senate to the Isthmian Canal Treaty has turned out to be less serious than was imagined. The most pessimistic prophets warned us to look for the possibility of the Anglophobes in the Upper House being able to wreck the Bill and thus delay the Canal negotiations indefinitely. Such expectations fortunately have proved to be entirely unfounded. By a majority of sixty-six votes the new HAY-PAUNCEFOTE Treaty has been ratified. As the full number of the United States Senate is ninety, it appears that twelve members either abstained from voting or were not present; but a seven-ninths majority of the whole House has declared itself in favour of the new agreement, and thus the action of the Lower House and the declaration of the President have been most emphatically endorsed. No doubt some critics will be found at home to maintain that Great Britain has sacrificed certain interests to oblige the Republic. But, still lacking as we do the full terms of the Treaty, we do not find from the telegraphic summaries which have reached us that any unreasonable concessions have been made by the British Government. It is not to be denied that the States have a greater concern in the Canal than ourselves, even though we undubitably come second in our interest in such a scheme. The rapid signature of the Treaty and its unexpectedly quick passage through the two Houses of the United States Legislature can but be looked on as the happiest omen of the relations between President ROOSEVELT's administration and the British Government. To us in the Far East such a strengthening of the Anglo-American bond must be welcomed even more unreservedly than elsewhere. Hence the satisfactory close of negotiations and the speedy prospect of an inter-oceanic canal is a matter for deep rejoicing.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 15th December, 7.46 p.m.

An official telegram has been received stating that the Court started yesterday on its return to Peking, crossing the Hoangho and resting at Hsintien, eight miles out from Kaifengfu.

The debris of the Oriental Hotel was sold by auction at Yokohama on the 29th ult. The electric light plant brought 1,300 yen, the contents of the building 475 yen, and the ruins 19 yen.

DIOCESAN CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The most sanguine hopes of the promoters of the first annual Hongkong Diocesan Festival which was held on the 17th inst. in St. John's Cathedral, must have been amply justified with the complete success which crowned their efforts; and now that the Festival has become an established and an appreciated fact, it cannot but be the earnest wish of all who had the pleasure of attending this first performance that such a praiseworthy movement may be followed up with zest and even increased ardour. The idea underlying the Festival is to increase the size of the choir and of course promote good music. For the actual crystallisation of that idea, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the prime movers. It has meant incessant and indefatigable labour and anxiety for them. As is usual in such cases, most of the executive work has fallen upon only a few and upon no one perhaps more than Mr. Alfred Cunningham, the Hon. Secretary, to whose self-denying efforts, backed up by those of the Committee, much of the success of the Festival was undoubtedly due. Able assistance was rendered also by Mr. G. P. Lammert, Mr. G. Grimble, and Mr. J. H. Moir, who was generous enough to relinquish the baton in favour of Mr. Ward, and to assist in the chorus. It remains to be said of course that the scheme when first set afoot was very well received and responded to by the various Choirs who participated, and although there was a good deal of—shall we say?—dilatoriness evinced on the part of some members of the chorus in the matter of attending the earlier practices in particular, yet on the whole there was much in them to gladden the conductor's heart and certainly nothing left to be desired so far as the results of the two months' preparation were concerned. To that last statement the large audience which filled the Cathedral to the doors on Tuesday evening gave their distinct approbation. The Choirs which took part in the Festival were those of St. John's Cathedral, St. Peter's Church, and the Military Church, instrumental assistance being lent by the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. It may be mentioned that the initial practices were conducted by Mr. G. P. Lammert, previous to Mr. Ward's return from home.

The subject chosen for treatment on this occasion was A. R. Gaul's "The Holy City," a tuneful, bright work with some splendid choruses. As an overture, the R. W. F. band played a selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," which was followed by Sullivan's grand hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," in which the congregation joined. The service was conducted by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A. "The Holy City" was introduced by an appropriate organ selection, and the opening chorus "No shadows yonder" was given with fine effect, showing the choir to be very well balanced and excellently under the control of the conductor. As the performance proceeded, the chorus made evident their thorough acquaintance with their work, rendering the various pieces in a manner equally creditable to themselves and to Mr. A. G. Ward, who had in this his reward for the strenuous efforts he had unsparingly made in bringing his chorus up to satisfactory pitch. "They that sow in tears" was one of the most notable numbers, the light and shade being most artistically observed, and they were also heard to advantage in the quick-time "Thine is the Kingdom" with which Part I concludes. Another very effective chorus was the refrain to the bass air at the beginning of Part II, while "Great and marvellous are Thy works" was most impressively sung and provided a splendid finale. In the chorus were several ladies who had kindly lent their assistance to the combined choirs. Mrs. Mudie, who has recovered from the recent indisposition which unhappily prevented her from taking a soloist's part in the Festival, magnanimously took her place in the chorus and rendered invaluable aid. As regards the soloists, there can be on the whole nothing but praise for them. This was the first occasion upon which Mrs. W. H. Anderson had appeared in the Cathedral. Her opening solo, "Eye hath not seen," brought out the excellent quality and tone of her well-trained soprano voice in an eminent degree, and here also her declamatory style was heard to advantage. Of the air, "These are they

which came out of great tribulation," Mrs. Anderson also gave an admirable rendering. Miss Loureiro, soprano, and Miss Leykum, contralto, both sang well in the quartets in which they appeared. Mrs. Dealy, contralto, though not possessed of a very strong voice, made a favorable appearance in her solo numbers. Mr. G. P. Lammert in his opening tenor solo, "No weeping yonder," gave a roughness to his notes sometimes which his recent throat trouble no doubt accounted for. His rendering of the air "My soul is athirst" was tasteful and sweet. The basses were Messrs. C. H. P. Hay and W. J. Terrill. Mr. Hay gave the air with which Part II opens, "Thus saith the Lord," a characteristic rendition and used his powerful voice with marked effect, though giving the impression sometimes of uncertainty in the treatment of his intervals. Mr. Terrill sang "And I heard the voice of harpers" in his accustomed acceptable manner. Several of the quartets were admirably given. In the unaccompanied quartet "No partings yonder" Misses Loureiro and Leykum and Messrs. G. W. Coster and L. Lammert sang splendidly together. The gem of the whole performance was perhaps the unaccompanied semi-chorus, "The fining-pot is for silver," which was rendered with fine expression and regard to modulation and with great accuracy as to time. Another good feature was the chorus "Let the heavens rejoice," the R. W. F. band taking part in it. The band played excellently in all their numbers and deserve every credit for their performance, as does Mr. J. H. Moir, the bandmaster, for his. Mr. G. Grimble, the organist, filled that capacity with his accustomed ability and acceptance. After the benediction, a further selection of music from "Stabat Mater" was played by the band. In the interval between Parts I and II of "The Holy City" a collection was taken on behalf of the Choir Fund. The total amount realised was \$414.02, which is the largest collection taken for eight years.

Appended are the names of the soloists, &c., members of chorus, and the Committee:—

SOLOISTS, &c.

Sopranos—Mrs. W. H. Anderson and Miss Loureiro; Contralto—Miss Leykum; Tenor—Mr. G. P. Lammert; Basses—Messrs. C. H. P. Hay and W. J. Terrill; Organist—Mr. G. Grimble; Conductors—Mr. J. H. Moir, R. W. F., and Mr. A. G. Ward.

CHORUS.

Mesdames:—J. Mudie, A. Seth, F. H. Yeats, A. Cunningham, H. L. Stringer, G. A. Woodcock. Misses C. F. Clieve, M. Parker, Seth, Loureiro, M. Loureiro, Chunyut, Leykum, Weatherston, E. Shaw, Hance. Messrs. F. Jenkins, E. Warder, J. Auld, Nicholls, H. L. Stringer, A. Cunningham, W. J. Terrill, C. H. P. Hay, J. Hays, A. Eynott, C. Gregory, L. Lammert, B. Lammert, Adams, F. G. Whittick, G. W. Coster, G. Benning, A. Rowley, N. Thompson, A. Bolstridge, S. R. Moore, C. Pearce, H. Sykes, H. Arthur, Ruby, Mirow, Hunt, Arbuthnot, J. Grant Smith. Rev. J. Wright, Masters E. Hagen, W. Hagen, Hendley, Jack, Lenfesty, Ford, Power, Sayers, P. E. Hastings, A. G. Melbye, H. H. Strangman, L. Le Breton, A. Moyhing, H. Jex, Yates.

FESTIVAL COMMITTEE.

Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M. A., Mrs. Seth, Mrs. Lowson, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. G. P. Lammert, Mr. A. G. Ward, Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. J. H. Moir, and Mr. Alfred Cunningham, Hon. Secretary.

We understand that the choir purpose giving either Stainer's "Crucifixion" or "The Daughter of Jairus" during Lent.

"Sir James Mackay paid us but a flying visit last Saturday," says the *Foochow Echo* of the 7th inst. "Arriving at the tiffin hour, he spent the afternoon with the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and others, discussing matters connected with his Mission, dined at the British Consulate, witnessed the performance of *Liberty Hall* at the theatre, and left at midnight for the Pagoda Anchorage. He was accompanied by his two Secretaries, Mr. Cockburn, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Commercial Attaché." Sir James Mackay started from Shanghai for Nanking and river ports on the 7th inst. and was expected to return before Christmas.

THE PATTERSON CASE IN MANILA.

On the 9th inst., before the Supreme Court at Manila, for the first time Mr. Patterson was allowed to testify in his own behalf. Upon the usual preliminary questions being answered he stated that as he was a British subject, he felt that it was incumbent upon him to refuse to take any oath that would bind him in any way to any foreign country; that he did not dispute the authority of the Collector of Customs and that it was his desire and determination, and always had been, to keep within the requirements of the law. When cross-questioned by Attorney-General Wilfley as to his reasons for leaving the ship in Mr. Fiske Warren's launch instead of following out the usual programme and going ashore on the launch belonging to the Travellers' Transfer Company, Mr. Patterson said:—"I did not then and do not now intend to defeat the law in any way. All I have to see to is that my allegiance to my native land is not interfered with." At Judge Willard's suggestion, the Attorney-General asked the petitioner what his reasons were for going off in Mr. Fiske Warren's launch, and he answered that it was only a matter of courtesy arising out of his long acquaintance with Mr. Warren. He said that he had been assured by the American Consul at Hongkong that there would be no difficulty in landing in Manila, and that he would not be required to take the oath.

The case resolved itself into the following points:—

"First, whether or not the Civil Commission has the power to pass laws regulating the commerce of these islands. It is contended by the attorneys for the petitioner that it has not; while on the other hand Mr. Wilfley has said: The Civil Commission represents the President of the United States in these islands, and I do not believe that it is within the jurisdiction of this court at the present time to make any ruling contrary to what the President desires done. He has the authority from Congress to act in this manner, and therefore I cannot see what legitimate grounds exist for any one to discuss or dispute the right of the Civil Commission to act as a sovereign body, so long as it represents the President and he represents the people and the government of the United States.

"Second:—Whether or not the authority of the Collector of Customs ceases upon the landing of an alien in Manila. It is the contention of Messrs. Davis and Cohn that the minute Patterson stepped on Philippine soil he was no longer responsible to Mr. Shuster; but the government holds that this contention is a mere technicality and although there may be some good grounds for bringing it up, it can have no vital influence on the decision of the Court."

Mr. Wilfley offered several examples illustrating this stand. Among them was the following:—"Suppose a smuggler should come into this port and effect a landing unknown to the Collector of Customs. Would that smuggler be beyond his jurisdiction the minute he reached the shore, or would Mr. Shuster have the right to confiscate his goods and place him under arrest?"

Mr. Wilfley also contended that inasmuch as Mr. Patterson, through ignorance or other reasons, failed to comply with the law in regard to landing in Manila, he was therefore directly accountable to the Collector of Customs for his act. He said: "Had he come ashore as he should in the launch designated by the government as the proper launch for him to ride in, there can be no doubt but what he would have been required to take the oath before leaving the Custom House; and it was through no negligence on the part of Mr. Shuster that the opportunity was not given Mr. Patterson at the time. Mr. Shuster sends his inspectors on board all incoming ships. Their work on board is merely casual, and they have nothing to do with cases such as this one. The pass that Mr. Patterson received merely entitled him to the right to leave the ship on board the Travellers' Company's launch. If there was to have been any further inspection he would have heard of it upon landing."

Attorney Charles A. Davis, associate of Attorney Cohn in the defence of Mr. Patterson,

contended in his closing argument that Act No. 265 is *ultra vires*, beyond the scope of its powers—for two reasons. The two reasons advanced by Mr. Davis are as follows:—

First.—That the act is a violation of the treaties now existing between the United States and Great Britain.

Second.—That the said act belongs to a class of acts decided by the United States Supreme Court to be acts regulating commerce and therefore void because the power to pass such an act is distinctly within the jurisdiction of Congress and no other body.

Mr. Davis quoted extensively from various legal authorities in support of the two abovesaid grounds, and argued forcefully from his view point. He said: "It was never intended that the Civil Commission should pass or have the power to pass any laws other than local laws for the government of these islands."

The Supreme Court adjourned after a two hours' session and gave out their decision as follows:—"The case of the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued on petition of Thomas Toye Patterson, having been heard and submitted for decision, the Supreme Court of the Philippine islands, resolved by a majority vote to dismiss the writ and to order the petitioner responsible for the costs of same." Judge Cooper was the only member of the Court to dissent from this decision. The *Manila Times* says:—"Now that the Supreme Court has refused to grant the writ of *habeas corpus* there is some interesting speculation in progress as to the further developments in the case. It seems to be the general trend of opinion that Patterson, backed up by Fiske Warren, the Boston lawyer and insurgent sympathiser who is now in these islands, will endeavour to find some other way in which to contest the action of the government in endeavouring to make him take the oath of allegiance. It is even said that Patterson will, if he has not already done so, appeal to the government of Great Britain and possibly to the authorities at Washington. Certainly at the present time he has no recourse in the courts of these islands."

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 16th December.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN HONAM.

A serious fire broke out in Honam on Thursday night, resulting in the destruction of two to three hundred houses. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, as is always the case after a long drought in this land of effete fire engines. It is supposed that there was some loss of life, but the exact number has not yet been ascertained. The bulk of the damage is covered by insurance policies held in various Chinese companies. With a view to preventing the spread of fires a series of precautionary orders have been issued by the officials. The great difficulty is to obtain a sufficient supply of water. Hydrants are few, the engines are antiquated machines worked by hand, and the hoses always leak. All shopkeepers are therefore to provide themselves with two large wooden buckets. These are to be kept full of water and to be hung in a conspicuous and convenient place. In the event of fire they are to be at the disposal of the fire brigade. They are to bear the sign of the shop inscribed upon them, and any shopkeeper who fails to comply with this order is to be fined.

VOLUNTARY INDEMNITY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Among other means for raising the great share of the indemnity which Canton has been ordered by the Court to provide, was a proclamation issued by the Viceroy requesting people to give from time to time what surplus they could spare. This was issued in the eighth month, but the response was only 781 taels. The ninth month has produced a larger contribution, amounting to over 4,000 taels. These amounts only apply to the suburb; the amount of the contributions of the interior of the city not having been published.

A NOTABLE THIEF

has been arrested on the s.s. *Pak Kong*. His name is Ng Tang, and for many years he defied the police of the city. A reward was offered for his capture, which was gradually increased

until it reached over \$7,000. Success made him bold, and he was recognised in Hongkong by a detective who managed to learn his intention of coming to Canton. The steamer was boarded before her arrival, and the thief reached Canton under an escort of police.

KIDNAPPING CASES.

Two cases of kidnapping have been frustrated of late. The first was a most impudent attempt to carry off a woman in the streets of Canton. Her husband was a candidate for the M.A. degree, and while he was being examined she desired to go and call on some of her friends. Not knowing the way she enquired in the streets, and a bystander, on learning her destination, said he knew the people and where they lived, and would conduct her. On the way he puffed smoke into her face, and before she could recover, contrived to chloroform her. She woke up to find herself in a strange room with an old woman who would give no answer to her questions. A day or two later she was put in a chair, and as she was being carried through the street cried out for help. The coolies dropped the chair and levanted. The usual crowd collected, to whom she told her story, and it happened that her husband, who was seeking her, came up, attracted by the crowd, recognised her, and took her home with him.

The other offender was a woman, and was caught two days ago. She brought her victim from the country, where she caught her by a Chinese adaptation of the confidence dodge. The *modus operandi* is to tell stories of the vats wages that are paid in Canton and to offer to conduct and find work for the other. On reaching Canton and again at Hongkong they are told that these are merely villages on the way to the provincial capital. On arrival at Singapore the kidnapped girls are told many tales of the ways of English magistrates and police, and in their ignorance are generally frightened into complete submission.

THE VICEROYAL BODYGUARD.

The private bodyguard of the Viceroy is now being drilled in European fashion. They wear a red blouse and blue leggings, with the queue coiled up and a blue turban over it. They are armed with chassepots, but do not habitually march and fire with fixed bayonets, which weapons they only carry on state occasions. The men understand how to march in step, mark time, form fours, and such like. They are headed by a drum and fife band, and have a couple of buglers attached to them. The times and calls played by these are all used in the English army. In the same way the non-commissioned officers walk by the side of their men, and the captain is the only one who is allowed a horse. They are also taught to salute in the English fashion, and always attract a crowd when marching through the streets.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 16th December.

AN INTERESTING LOTTERY CASE.

A certain (or rather, as he is not known, an uncertain) Chinaman started recently a fictitious lottery, the drawing of which, as printed on the tickets, is supposed to take place in Manila, Cuba (*sic*). Lists of the monthly drawings were duly issued, but no winning numbers ever reached this port. Had it not been for an oversight on the part of the "management" of the said lottery, the latter would have still found many dupes to purchase its fraudulent tickets. It so happened that a Chinaman here possessed a ticket which should have drawn the third prize, amounting to \$5,000. On presenting the ticket to the people from whom he bought it, payment was refused. With a view of obtaining his money the holder of the ticket handed it to a Singapore Chinaman and asked him to use his best endeavours and make the people concerned in the lottery pay. *En passant*, I may state that this Singapore man is supposed to be a very questionable character. He keeps a school for teaching the English language, of which he has but a very inferior knowledge, to the Chinese. Without knowing the details of the lottery case in question, this man, relying on his British nationality, wrote an official letter to the local Shien,

informing him that a certain Lim San Tee had sold to him a lottery ticket which had won the third prize and which the latter refused to pay. In his letter to the Shien he went on to say that he had acquainted the British Consul with the facts of the case and he therefore petitioned the Shien to enforce the payment of the \$5,000. This Chinese official took for granted the statement, which I am assured is an utter falsehood, and incarcerated Lim San Tee pending further enquiries. The latter's brother, who is a merchant in Hongkong, on hearing of the arrest, came up to effect his release.

CONSULAR INTERVENTION.

This merchant on his arrival from Hongkong made every investigation into the affair, forwarded to the British Consul an epitome of the case, and further informed him that the whole is the outcome of some trouble existing between two different clans, to one of which his captive brother belonged. He therefore appealed to the Consul to prevail upon the Shien to set his brother free. But it was all without avail. At the request of H. M. Consul the Shien held a sort of a cross-examination, and although he could not adduce any proof as to who sold and who bought the ticket in question, he still keeps Lim San Tee in prison and now demands \$3,000, not as a fine nor as compensation for the suspected fraud; but as a mere squeeze, which the Shien considers as a matter of course perquisite. Lim San Tee and his brother, although well-to-do, both strenuously refuse to comply with the Shien's demand and intend bringing the matter before the Taotai or eventually before the Viceroy at Canton. Disregarding the fact of the exposure of the fictitious lottery, this incident offers a valuable lesson to those who clamour for the abolishment of the extraterritorial rights which the foreigners enjoy in China.

LOCAL FESTIVITIES.

The first dance this season was given by the members of the Customs Club, in their Hall, on Saturday the 14th inst., at which most of the foreign residents attended. Dancing commenced at 9 p.m. and was continued, with a short interval, until about 2 o'clock the following morning, when the company, after spending a most enjoyable time, broke up and departed. The bachelor fraternity, as is usual on such occasions, did not leave before 4 a.m.

The members of the Kialat Club are also giving a Ball, on the premises of their Club, on Friday the 20th inst., which promises to be a great success.

SANDAKAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Sandakan, 10th December.

DULL TIMES.

Business continues exceedingly dull here, and there are no encouraging signs for the near future. There may be something better to report after Chinese New Year, but it is hard to see just now where the improvement is to come from. It is not pleasant to have such a dull report to make, but it will do no good to fence with facts.

ECCENTRIC GOVERNMENT WAYS.

In spite of this, however, the Government continue in their peculiar ways. When the new Customs Tariff came into force, exporters of coconuts protested against—amongst numerous other duties—the duty of 15 cents per hundred on coconuts, arguing that these were transit goods, and should certainly not be taxed if duly bonded, in the ordinary way. This was at last admitted, and shippers went to the expense of bonding the nuts. Now the Government have gone back on this, and demand duty on all nuts exported, explaining that bonding meant that the natives bringing the nuts from Cagayan would be allowed to bond, if said natives also exported the nuts to Hongkong, the bonding being cancelled if the nuts were sold or traded in any way in this territory. This is a new principle, and, if carried further, will mean that practically all bonded goods will carry duty, for, of course, most articles now bonded here are sold by the importers, the very small minority being goods sent here merely for transshipment to other ports, where the merchants only act as forwarding agents. We do not say the Government will do this

but the principle involved gives them the power to do so.

ANOTHER SCHEME.

The Government have another scheme in progress which promises further to interfere with and hinder trade. They are now building a godown at the back of the wharf, on the completion of which all goods for transshipment will have to be bonded inside the Customs gates, no private bonded warehouses outside being allowed, as has hitherto been the case. How the Chinese are then to sort birds' nests and camphor is not explained, but presumably the Government will insist upon duties being paid when the goods are taken to the Chinese shops, and will grant rebate when the goods are exported. This spells great inconvenience to traders, for it will mean that capital will be tied up so long as such goods remain in this territory, no unimportant consideration in a struggling country such as this.

DOGS.

Recently a Government Notification appeared in the *Gazette* to the effect that between the 1st and 15th days of December all dogs found straying in Sandakan would be shot, regardless of licenses. The exact wording ran as follows:—

"Under Sec 11 of Proclamation No. IV of 1901 it is hereby notified that all dogs found straying in the streets, roads, or public thoroughfares of Sandakan, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners thereof, will be destroyed if so found during the period from 1st to 15th December, 1901. This notice applies to all dogs irrespective of the question of license."

Against this sweeping notice the public had the temerity to appeal, addressing a memorial to the Governor—signed by all the non-official European residents here, and presented by the Unofficial Member of the Governor's Council, Mr. W. G. Darby. The reply received was as follows:—

Government House,
North Borneo,
30th November, 1901.

MY DEAR DARBY,—I have received the memorial about dogs. With the usual moderation peculiar to Sandakan my order is termed "arbitrary and inhumane." It is remarkable that exactly the same law has been in force in Singapore for 30 years. With their larger experience the people of Singapore are large minded and know that Government is obliged to legislate upon many matters for the good of the greatest number. I intend to enforce this dog order four times every year for 15 days at a time and it is not so harsh an order as the chain and muzzle order that was enforced in England for at least a year without remission. The dog pest in Sandakan is intolerable and if I am successful in teaching Europeans and natives to exercise some control over their animals for two months in a year and to learn a little more of their duty towards their neighbours I shall be quite content to be considered arbitrary and inhumane.

If the signatories to the memorial don't know the meaning of the word "stray" let me enlighten them. No dog walking with and under the control of the owner will come under my order. In other words dogs are not to wander at large (which is the dictionary meaning of to stray) from the 1st to 15th Dec.

In your covering note you refer to the police. All I have to say on that point is that I have entire confidence in Capt. Harrington carrying out the order with discretion.

Yours very truly,

E. W. BIRCH.

With all due respect to the Governor, we are inclined to doubt that "the same law has been in force in Singapore for 30 years." Is it, we ask, the rule in Singapore to put arms into the hands of a couple of men and tell them to shoot all dogs on sight, "irrespective of the question of license," so long as the dogs are not with, and under the control of, their owners? Are the dogs there shot in the public streets with the attendant disgusting sights? Does not a license protect a dog from being shot dead, outside its owner's gate even? Of what use is it then to purchase a license at all? But apart from these questions, even if all these things are done in Singapore, must it follow that the law is a just one? As to the "carrying out the order with discretion," we have had one example; on the first day the

notification was enforced a gun was fired into a Chinaman's house, destroying his "Joss" picture, for the value of which he has successfully claimed against the Government! One word in conclusion: whilst we are free to admit that we have many things to learn from Singapore, we think we will be borne out in saying—if this letter is a criterion—that tact and common courtesy are not in the list.

RUSSIAN NOTES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Vladivostok, 30th November.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO TIBET.

The Imperial Russian Geographical Society has received through the Russian Ambassador at Peking, M. Lessar, the following telegram, sent by Lieut. P. K. Kozloff, of the Russian Army, who is in charge of the Expedition which was organised by the Geographical Society in 1899, for explorations in Central Asia:—"On June 13th the expedition safely returned to Tzaidam, where it found in excellent condition the stores it had left at that place last year in charge of 3 Russian soldiers. From the wintering place (in the vicinity of Tehamd, in Eastern Tibet) the expedition succeeded in reaching the Russian Leake (at the head of the Yellow River). On August 1st, we expect to start out in the direction of Kiachta, hoping to arrive there early in December." Thus the rumours that have for time circulated, that the above expedition perished, were absolutely groundless.

RAILROAD IN BOKHARA.

The building by the Ameer of Bokhara of a railway line connecting the capital of his country, Old Bokhara, with a station of the Russian Central Asiatic Railway, will be completed before the close of the current year, when it is to be opened for general traffic. But, as the Bokhara government did not provide its railway line with rolling-stock the exploitation of the line will be carried on by the Russian Central Asiatic Railway, which will recompense itself from the proceeds it will receive for carrying passengers and freight on the Bokhara line; so that the Bokhara government will receive but the net profits remaining from the proceeds after the Central Railway will have deducted its cost of running trains on the line in question.

WEI HAI WEI.

Weihaiwei, 2nd December.

GENERAL DORWARD'S NEW COMMAND.

It was with very general regret the community here learned last Wednesday that our popular Commissioner had received orders by cablegram to proceed to take command of the British garrison at Shanghai. It does not fall to the lot of every Governor to give satisfaction to all under his rule, but one would have to go far and search diligently, I dare say, to find a foreigner in this colony who does not express the most unqualified regret at the order that deprives us of our Administrator. However, we are glad that Sir Arthur Dorward's new duties do not take him far from us, and that our loss proves to be Shanghai's gain.

War Office expenditure here is being reduced to a minimum, and since—for the present at any rate—the harbour is to remain unfortified, it is not at all unlikely that other changes will follow the substitution of a civilian for a soldier as Commissioner. There seems to be no reason why the company of Royal Engineers under Major Cowan and Major Lee, who, now that the work on the fortifications has ceased, do little more than supervise road-construction, should not also go to Shanghai to build more suitable accommodation for the troops recently stationed there. It is also rumoured that the 1st Chinese Regiment—or a part of it—may go to swell General Dorward's command. In this case the depot and recruiting station of the Regiment would still be here, and perhaps a company, or two may remain to police the Territory.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Last night a sad fatality occurred at Lin-kungtao. A sapper engaged in superintending the lengthening of the jetty at Mahto had gone to the Island for the day, but was prevented from returning by the bad weather. He was given a room for the night. It appears that

someone dropped a lighted match, or cigarette, on the floor, which smouldered and gradually burnt some matting and part of the woodwork. The poor fellow was suffocated by the fumes.

THE STEAMER SERVICE.

We hear that a large number of steamers are prevented from leaving Taku by the lowness of water on the Bar. Bad weather also aids in making the departure and arrival of mails most uncertain.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

KIAOCHAU.

A Berlin telegram of the 5th inst. to the *Ostasiatische Loyld* says:—

The German Reichstag received to-day the Budget of Kiaochau for 1902-03. It shows expenses amounting to 12,528,000 marks, rendering necessary an allowance of 12,168,000 marks from the treasury of the German Empire, the revenue of the Colony itself being calculated only at 361,000 marks. During the present year the expenses were calculated at 11,050,000 marks, whereof 300,000 marks, was the income of the Colony and 10,750,000 the contribution of the Empire.

The ordinary expenses reach the sums of

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Civil administration	799,547	723,062	76,485
Military administration	2,458,593	2,119,599	338,994
General expenses	1,688,040	1,403,615	284,425

Among the extraordinary expenses are mentioned:

	1902	1901	
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Building of harbour	3,400,000	3,385,000	15,000
Construction of buildings	2,105,000	1,590,000	515,000
Floating dock	400,000	300,000	100,000
Election plant	350,000		

The following addition to the military forces is required commencing from the first of October 1902: one chief of the Staff, one company of horse, and one detachment of Marine-Artillery; altogether one captain, three officers, and 165 men.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from *P. & T. Times* of the 30th ult.:—

Prince Ching reached Peking yesterday shortly afternoon.

Football is going strong in Tongshan. It was understood that the Club was to challenge the Tientsin men in the course of the winter.

The tides at the Bar have improved a little this week, but on Wednesday, there was only eight feet of water. Congestion although less marked than before, is so great that there is no hope of overtaking arrears before the final closure.

Huong Fa-nung the Customs Taotai, left for the South yesterday to join &heng in the Conference for Tariff revision. His Excellency Sheng is suffering from the usual attack of asthma which overtakes him at this season of the year, but it is not causing his friend up here any anxiety. In answer to telegrams inquiring about his health, reassuring replies have been received.

We regret to chronicle the death from pneumonia of Staff Sergeant Edwards attached to the Royal Engineers. The sad termination to his brief but acute and painful illness took place on Tuesday. The deceased officer was greatly respected by all members of the British garrison, and had a wide circle of intimate civilian friends whom his affectionate nature and sterling qualities as well as his social qualifications, had gathered round him. The funeral service took place at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, and was an imposing and impressive ceremony; a great number of officers as well as civilians attended to pay the last token of respect to a staunch friend and a good soldier.

The following taken from the British blue-book is an exact list of the weapons found in Hsi Ku Arsenal by Admiral Seymour. They have a historical interest to Tientsin residents, as it was only want of organisation which prevented them being put to prompt use for our destruction.

36 New Krupp guns (1897)	2.41 inch.
60 " " " "	2.75 "
42 Maxim Nordenfelts	2.24 "
42 Nordenfelts	1.85 "
42 Nordenfelts made in Shanghai	1.45 "
19 Maxim machine guns	1.45 "
10 Maxims smaller calibre	" "
39,000 Manlicher and Mauser rifles of latest mark.	" "

30,000 bayonets, &c.,

Total value £2,500,000.

A correspondent draws our attention to the facility with which Chinese can acquire fire arms in the Settlements, saying that he has seen natives buying rifles at auction sales in the Concessions. He indulges in some acrimonious criticism at our collective folly in tolerating such a thing after the experience of 1900. There is of course no real defence of such procedure, but there is something to be said in mitigation of blame. Most of the weapons we have seen sold are fowling-pieces, and nine times out of ten in the case of a rifle it is out of order, and there is no ammunition to suit it. We may add that if the good feeling of the sellers does not dictate to them the right course to follow, officialdom does not come to their help. We all have a notion that by the Protocol the importation of arms was forbidden for two years, but as far as we know there has been no formal prohibition by the Consular authorities of the local sale of weapons.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE CATHEDRAL CHAPLAINCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"
Hongkong, 14th December.

SIR,—As a regular Church-goer I fully endorse all that your correspondent "A Seatholder" writes in his letter which appeared in yesterday's issue of your paper, and I think the thanks of the English church-going community are due to him for taking the initiative in a matter which affects all Church people so deeply and upon which many feel very strongly. At the same time, I cannot but regret that the action of the Church Body renders it necessary that the publicity of the Press should be requisitioned for the discussion of a subject which would otherwise have been better discussed at a meeting of seatholders, subscribers and regular attendants at the Cathedral.

I believe I am right in saying—I have it on excellent authority—that there is no doubt that the appointment of a successor to our present Senior Chaplain was actually made some time ago. That being the case, I should like to ask through the medium of your paper—there would seem to be no other means of doing it—(1) Why, granting its power to do so, the Church Body has taken such a responsibility, as this appointment undoubtedly is, upon its shoulders without allowing any of the seatholders, subscribers etc., any voice in the matter? (2) Why, with the general meeting of seatholders so near at hand, did the Church Body think it necessary to rush the matter through before the majority of church-goers even knew that our present Senior Chaplain contemplated resigning—and, as a matter of fact, before he had actually resigned? (3) Does the Church Body consider that it has done its duty as the representative of the congregation in trying its best to procure a really suitable man as successor to our present Senior Chaplain? (4) Can the present Church Body be considered "representative" of the Congregation, seeing that the majority of its members have joined since the general meeting of seatholders, etc., in January last? (5) Were all the members of the Church Body present at the meeting when this appointment was made? (6) Why has not the Church Body made known to the congregation, before this, its decision with regard to the appointment?

With regard to the first question, surely the seatholders, etc., have a right to be consulted on a matter of such importance to them and for which they provide the necessary funds? It would have been only courtesy on the part of the Church Body to give them

some say in the matter. In fact, throughout the whole business, it seems to me that the Church Body have been lamentably wanting in consideration for the feelings and wishes of those whom they are supposed to represent. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.

CHURCH-GOER.

A SMOKE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"
Hongkong, 14th December.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence published in your issue of this date complaining of the smoke nuisance in Queen's Road at the foot of St. Francis Street, I think it is high time that the authorities should take some decisive steps to remove the noxious and offensive trades outside the City of Victoria. If my memory serves me right, some such scheme was brought before the Sanitary Board about 16 years ago, but owing to the want of empty houses outside the City the scheme was dropped. Now there are hundreds of new houses nearing completion at Mongkok-tsui and other parts of the Kowloon Peninsula, there is no reason why the carrying out of that scheme should be any longer delayed, inasmuch as it will help to relieve not only the overcrowding but also the high rent that is now prevailing in the City, in which the attention of the Government had been so much occupied. Thanking you for the insertion of this letter in the columns of your valuable paper—Yours' etc.,

P.

PRIVATE CHAIR AND RICKSHA COOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"
Hongkong, 14th December.

SIR,—Your correspondent "T" certainly gives some valuable advice as to the treatment of coolies by their employers, but his specific is too generally stated, viz., "to treat the coolies as human beings." The value of this advice would have been increased manifold if fuller definition had been given. A Prime Minister, a Congo native and an Andamanese are equally human beings with a Chinese coolie, but not quite on the same plane of evolution. If "T" could therefore give some practical working formula as to how to treat Chinese coolies so as to secure their goodwill, even to the extent of four crowding into a space sufficient for two, he would earn the gratitude of many others besides—Yours faithfully,

W.

GENERAL CHAFFEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"
Hongkong, 17th December.

SIR,—The article in your issue of this morning entitled "General Chaffee on the Philippines" I read with great interest, but imagine my surprise when discussing it with an American naval officer just arrived in Hongkong from the United States via Manila, on being informed that General Chaffee disclaims all knowledge of the alleged letter, that "Major Health of Montana" is not to be found on this earth, and that the article, whatever may be its merits, can find nobody willing to assume the responsibility of parentage! We all know, Mr. Editor, the fate of "the man who tried to hustle the East" and it may be that our countrymen are encountering some of the obstacles which contributed to the melancholy fate of that unhappy creature, but history affords many examples of the removal of the immovable and of the interruption of the irresistible, and there are many Americans still who have faith that order and progress may yet be established in the Philippines.—Yours, etc.,

AMERICANO.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.) intimate the inauguration of a regular service between Hongkong and Manila. The Co.'s well-known steamer the *Rosetta Maru* has been placed on the service and will make her first run from this port to Manila on Tuesday next at noon. Passengers by this vessel are assured of every comfort and accommodation.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

An adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held on the 18th inst. at the office, 2, Albert Road for consideration of the following resolution:—"That the figures in Article No. 10, Clause 15, of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered to read \$1,500 (Fifteen hundred Dollars)." Captain A. Tillett presided and there were also present Mr. W. H. Wickham, Mr. E. H. Hinds, Mr. G. Walker (manager), Mr. R. P. Moffitt (secretary), and Mr. Ling Wong.

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen.—This meeting is convened for the purpose of considering a proposal to increase the directors' fees from \$1000 to \$1500 per annum. Your directors feel themselves justified in bringing forth this proposal, as the conducting of the Company's business occupies a considerable amount of their time, and \$1000 in no way compensates for the work done; for apart from Board meetings, there are matters of importance cropping up every few days, which have to be considered and decided by the directors. I might mention, that when the Company's affairs were not in so satisfactory a state as they are at present, the directors performed their duties gratis, but now that things are in a more flourishing condition, they feel that the labourer is worthy of his hire. The motion before the meeting, therefore, is, that Article 10, Clause 15, of the Company's Articles of Association, be altered to read \$1500. Before asking for a second, I shall be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. W. H. Wickham—I should like to hear the whole clause read.

The SECRETARY read the clause, which is as follows:—"The Board shall be entitled to set apart and receive for their remuneration in each and every year a sum of money not exceeding \$1000, which shall be allotted to and be divided amongst the directors in such manner as the Board may from time to time determine."

Mr. WICKHAM seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting then terminated.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the seventeenth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the Company's registered offices, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on Friday, the 27th day of December, at twelve o'clock noon:—

The net profits for the twelve months, after paying charges and all running expenses and making provision for Auditors' fees, amount to \$33,142.89 To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 3,111.77

\$39,254.66

And from this has to be deducted remuneration to General Managers (5 per cent. on gross earnings) ... 3,995.76

Leaving available for appropriation \$35,258.90

Your General Managers and Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of \$16 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$20,000; that \$5,000 be written off rolling stock and \$1,388.48 off stations and shelters; that \$5,000 be transferred to permanent reserve and the balance, viz., \$3,870.42, be carried to new profit and loss account.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. K. Leigh having resigned, Mr. J. Orange was invited to fill the vacancy, and accepted a seat on the Board. In accordance with Rule 15 of the Company's Articles of Association, the present members, Messrs. C. Effens, C. W. Dickson and J. Orange, retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

In the absence of Mr. Fullerton Henderson from the Colony, the accounts have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts and Mr. W. H. Gaskell.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Potts offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1901.

The following are the accounts:—

BALANCE-SHEET.	
For the year ending 30th November, 1901.	
LIABILITIES.	
Capital account: 1,250 shares of \$100 each	\$ c.
fully paid up	125,000.00
Permanent reserve fund	15,000.00
Unclaimed dividends	340.00
Local and general liabilities	10,890.39
Profit and loss: brought forward \$3,111.77	
Do. for current year 36,142.89	
	39,254.66
	\$190,485.05
ASSETS.	
Permanent way, concession and deed of grant	125,000.00
Stations, Crown leaseholds, and buildings (Inland Lots 1,317, 1,332, 1,333, 1,334, 1,335, 1,353 and R.B. Lot 86)	13,388.48
Rolling stock	35,149.43
Furniture account	125.00
Coals and stores in hand	404.65
Accounts receivable	629.30
Cash in H. & S. Bank	\$14,639.17
Cash and compradores' orders in hand	1,149.02
	15,788.19
	\$190,485.05

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To salaries and wages	\$ c.
To charges	19,282.09
To maintenance and repairs	2,311.10
To coals and stores	8,575.55
To interest	7,602.61
To rates, Crown rent, and fire insurance	257.68
To godown and station rent	993.21
Less sundry rents received	\$2,100.00
	354.00
	1,746.00
To office rent and clerks' salaries, &c.	3,000.00
To balance	39,254.66
	\$83,027.90
Cr.	
By amount brought forward from last year	\$ c.
By transfer fees	3,111.77
By traffic receipts for the year to date	1.00
	79,915.13
	\$83,027.90

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 18th December.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THEFT BY A POST OFFICE SERVANT.

Lam Hoi was charged with having on 23rd November, while employed by the Post Office, stolen certain correspondence, a package, the property of the Postmaster General, containing \$205. He pleaded guilty.

The Attorney General (Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C.) stated that the accused while in the employment of the Post Office had a salary of about \$10 a month. He seemed to have had the opening of the mail-bags sent from Canton, and among the correspondence was this package that he stole. The money it contained seemed to have provided a temptation which was too much for him. He stole the letter and spent the money in riotous living for a few days. Then he was arrested. At first he pleaded not guilty, but now he admitted the charge.

His Lordship said that recently he made a remark that he thought it rather a pity that coolies with \$10 a month should hold such responsible positions in the Post Office. It was a temptation to them. Something had gone wrong last month too, and it transpired then that coolies ran the show. You could not expect to get very much for \$10.

The Attorney General remarked that there was no doubt poor supervision, but at the same time there had to be letter-carriers to carry the letters and these men always had opportunities of stealing them if they chose.

His Lordship—Has he been long in the service.

Interpreter—Twenty months.

His Lordship—He has pleaded guilty, and the serious part of it is that he is a public servant in a position of trust. If all the coolies in these positions went and did the same thing there would be an end to correspondence altogether. I think under the circumstances it will be sufficient if I pass sentence of two years' hard labour.

THE WANCHAI TRAGEDY.

Ng Fuk and his wife Pung Kung were charged with causing the death of a man in their eating house at Wanchai on the 25th November.

They pleaded not guilty and were defended by Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. J. Hays, solicitor.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs W. H. Russell, J. M. Grassa, E. J. Moses, F. Lane, J. H. T. McMurtrie, G. H. Dann, and E. Mirow.

The Attorney General stated that the deceased man went into the eating house of the accused at 2, Tai Wong Lane on the day in question and ordered and ate some pieces of beef, worth about four cash each. When it came to the paying of the meal there was a dispute as to how many pieces of beef he had eaten. The deceased said two or three, and the prisoners alleged four. As the customer went to leave the shop Ng Fuk seized him by the queue, threw him down and stamped on his abdomen with his naked feet as he lay on the ground. The woman was said to have assisted in the attack and struck the man with a broom handle. The assaulted man died of a ruptured spleen. His spleen was of abnormal size. Now the woman said that she struck the deceased with the broom handle and that her husband was not there at all. This suggestion the man naturally accepted. It looked as if she was willing to shield the man by taking the blame upon herself.

Evidence was then led, the first witness being Dr. Bell, who described the character of the deceased man's injuries.

After hearing further evidence, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and the prisoners were discharged.

Thursday, 19th December.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

ROBBERY.

Chan Yan and Wong Shing were charged with robbing and wounding an old pedlar on the road between West Point and Aberdeen on 29th November. They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. J. G. Whaley, G. Walter, A. E. S. Alves, J. S. Gubbay, C. L. G. Koch, R. B. Cooper, and W. T. Marlow.

The Attorney General (Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C.) stated that the complainant Mit Sui was a pedlar whose business it was to sell cakes, for which purpose he travelled from West Point to Aberdeen every day. On 29th November when returning home in the evening his suspicions were aroused by the movements of four men on the road. One of them went in advance and the other remained behind. Becoming nervous, he increased his speed, whereupon the men in the rear set upon him, and assisted by the fourth robbed him of the contents of his purse. They then ran off. He pursued them crying "Robbery, robbery." The robbers separated. The two prisoners walked on the road in front of him until they were ultimately stopped by two men who had been attracted to the spot by his cries. When arrested they offered the excuse that they had seen a robbery committed, and were going to seek assistance. Some of the stolen property was found in their possession, but the bulk of it was carried away by the two men who escaped.

Evidence was afterwards led.

At the conclusion of the evidence the jury found both prisoners guilty as libelled and his Lordship sentenced them each to 5 years' hard labour and to receive two whippings of 20 strokes each.

**BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).**

A POISONING CASE.

Choi Kan Tea, an ill-dressed Chinese woman, was charged with having administered poison to six persons at Toishan on 26th and 27th October. She denied the charge.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, who (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor,) conducted the prosecution, stated that the accused was indicted on four counts. Under the first she was charged with having administered arsenic to four members of her family with intent to commit murder, and under the second and third with having administered poison with intent to endanger life and with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The fourth count referred to the administration of arsenic to two different people altogether. The accused was a daughter-in-law of an old farmer with whose family she lived. The family consisted of sons, daughters-in-law, and grand-children, and a nephew. On the 25th October the prisoner's husband brought home some fresh fish and cooked it. This was eaten by certain members of the family and no evil effects ensued. On the following day the accused cooked the remainder of the fish and set it down to be partaken of by the farmer, one of the daughters-in-law, and her son and an adopted daughter. After eating the fish all four became ill and vomited. What remained of the fish was sent next day to the house of an uncle as food for the cat. The uncle and his wife thought it a pity to give such apparently good fish to the cat, and ate some of it themselves. Both became ill afterwards and also vomited. Then the police were informed. Sergeant Macdonald secured a bowl in which the fish had been. This was submitted to the Government Analyst, who found in it 27½ grains of arsenic. One grain of the poison was sufficient to kill a man. Evidence would be given to show that the prisoner was on bad terms with her family and that she had on one or two occasions threatened to poison one member of the family. She explained the presence of the arsenic in her house by saying that she had got a quantity from a pedlar for the purpose of killing the rats with which the house was infested.

When the several witnesses had been examined, the jury retired. After an absence from the Court of an hour and ten minutes, they returned a verdict of not guilty on the first count and guilty on the remaining three and recommended the prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship said that the maximum sentence on the three counts was 10 years' imprisonment with hard labour. He would pass sentence of 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour on each count, these sentences to run concurrently, giving effect to the recommendation of the jury.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

In the Supreme Court on the 14th inst., His Honour A. G. Wise, Acting Chief Justice, presiding, Mr. E. H. Sharp, barrister-at-law, made a motion for the admission to the Bar of Mr. T. M. Phillips, late of Shanghai.

Mr. Sharp said—Your Honour, this is a motion for the admission of Mr. Thomas Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, until lately and for some years practising in Shanghai, to be admitted as a barrister in this Colony. I think the necessary papers are before your Lordship.

His Lordship—I have seen the papers and they are all in order.

Mr. Sharp—I have great pleasure in moving that he be admitted to practise at the Bar here.

His Lordship—There will be the usual order. Allow me, Mr. Phillips, to welcome you to the Bar of Hongkong. It seems to me that you have come here at a very opportune moment, because, as you are well aware, death has been very busy in our ranks. I trust your connection with our Bar will be as profitable to yourself as I am sure it will be to all of us.

The Court then adjourned.

Mr. T. M. Phillips was admitted a member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple on the 28th of April, 1877, and was called to the degree of the Utter Bar on the 6th of June, 1883. He has been practising in Shanghai since June, 1898.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. R.N.

The best description of this game is the statement that it was a game of surprises. The first surprise was that Smith won the toss; the next surprise was that the Club could not knock up more than an insignificant 57; the third and greatest surprise was that the Navy, who seemed to have an unusually soft job, failed to equal the Club score. Seventy wickets fell in two hours for 111 runs! Cricket, like a woman, we never attempted to make a prediction about, and we have long learned to receive her smiles or her frowns with equanimity. As a rule, you don't know what she will do and you can't explain why she did it. For the Club, Mackenzie and Dixon, with 27 and 16, played well, and were the only two who did themselves justice. When Beresford-Ash, Ward, and Burnie average between them ½ of a run, an explanation is wanted, but is not forthcoming from this source. The fielding was that of the Navy and therefore good, but the bowling was not formidable, Silver's change of pace being the only trundling tactics that held any danger for the batsmen. Still, 5 wickets for 17 runs, being Broadhurst's analysis calls for an explanation which we can't give. If the collapse of the Club demands an explanation beyond our powers to afford, it would be a huge task to offer an explanation of the downfall of the Navy, which, fortunately for the rest of us, was caused by a British attack. Gibbs was well taken by Beresford-Ash behind the wickets; then Mackenzie brilliantly snapped up Moore at slip; Pringle was splendidly taken at mid-off by Burnie off a hot drive; Ward judged Wood to a nicety at long on, and Dixon at point (where he fielded admirably) cleverly caught Sheward left-handed. Every one of these fine catches was meritorious—a performance in vivid contrast to that of the previous Saturday and one which probably restrained the rest of the Navy from taking liberties at a time when it would have been politic to have "gone for" the bowling. Noble began to lash out, but found Beresford-Ash too vigilant. Nine wickets had fallen for 39 runs when Knight, who was allowed to bat in place of Reinold, who had failed his side, joined Silver. Each scored six runs, which, added to two leg byes, brought the total to 54. A tie was avoided by a piece of smart fielding on the boundary by Hooper, who saved a four. After this Knight popped one up to mid-on, who clung to it.

Mackenzie bowled well and was stoutly backed up by his captain. It is a genuine pleasure to record the vast improvement in the Club fielding, which undoubtedly won the match: everyone was taken at the first time of asking had but one catch been missed, the game must have been lost. The bowlers must indeed be grateful to the fieldsmen, to whom the major portion of the credit is due.

At about 2.30 the Club essayed a second innings, which resulted in a score of 190 runs subsequent to which the Navy, in a bad light, made 43 for 3 wickets. The R.W.F. Major was top scorer with 57, which was far from being in his best form and should have been much curtailed, had the Navy taken the chances offered. Mackenzie again batted well and Dixon played a pretty innings. Ward's 21 was below his form. Smith played a useful 23 not out, Buttanshaw was steadier than usual for his 17, and in Edmondson's 14 were several good square-leg hits. Clapham's "joss" seemed to have been left at home for the day.

When the Navy went in to play out time. Dixon and Mackenzie bowled well, but the latter had no luck.

The massed hands of H.M.S. *Blenheim* and *Orlando*, under the baton of the bandmaster of H.M.S. *Glory*, played a pleasing selection of music. The courtesy of the Captains and Officers of the ships named is much appreciated by the Club.

Next Saturday, the choir of St. John's Cathedral will play a Club XII. Has the choir the permission of the seat-holders or Church Body or Bishop to perform out of the choir-stalls?

In view of the match against the United Services on the 25th and 26th instant, it is

hoped that all Civilians will put in some practice at the nets beforehand.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

H.K.C.C.		Second Innings.	
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. Sercombe Smith, c	3	not out	23
Sheward, b Broadbent	27	e Wood, b Broadbent	20
A. Mackenzie, b Broadbent	27		
Major Beresford-Ash, E.W.F., c Noble, b Broadbent	0	c Noble, b Mahon	57
A.G. Ward, c and b Silver	0	b Gibbs	21
C.M.G. Burnie, c Pringle, b Silver	1	c Knight, b Mahon	10
Capt. Clapham, R.A., b Silver	0	c Knight, b Mahon	2
W. E. Dixon, c Broadbent, b Silver	16	c Moore, b Silver	17
J. Hooper, b Silver	3	b Mahon	1
M. J. Buttanshaw, A.S.C., not out	1	c Campbell, b Mahon	17
H. W. Edmondson, R.A., b Broadbent	4	c and b Broadbent	14
J. D. Venables, E.W.F., c Silver, b Broadbent	0	c More, b Broadbent	0
Extras	2	Extras	8
Total	57	Total	190

H.K.C.C.		Second Innings.	
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. Moore, c Mackenzie, b Sercombe Smith	8	c Venables, b Dixon	6
G. L. D. Gibbs, c Beresford-Ash, b Mackenzie	4		
F. B. Noble, st Beresford-Ash, b Sercombe Smith	12		
Pringle, c Burnie, b Sercombe Smith	1		
A. E. Wood, c Ward, b Sercombe Smith	1	st Beresford-Ash, b Mackenzie	7
C. E. Sheward, c Dixon, b Mackenzie	4	b Dixon	16
H. O. Knight, c Buttanshaw, b Sercombe Smith	6		
F. H. Mahon, b Sercombe Smith	0		
Campbell, c and b Mackenzie	5		
Broadbent, b Mackenzie	1		
Silver, not out	6	not out	12
Extras	6	Extras	2
Total	54	Total	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

		H.K.C.C.							
		First Innings.				Second Innings.			
		O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Broadbent	.....	8.5	2	17	5	13.3	1	59	3
Silver	.....	8	—	38	5	8	—	47	1
Gibbs	.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	19	1
Mahon	.....	—	—	—	—	11	2	45	5
Noble	.....	—	—	—	—	4	1	12	—
		NAVY.							
		First Innings.				Second Innings.			
		O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mackenzie	.....	11	3	25	4	4	—	21	1
Sercombe Smith	.....	10.4	—	23	6	—	—	—	—
Dixon	.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	20	2

PARSEE C.C. v. ROYAL NAVAL YARD C.C.

This match was played at the Happy Valley on the 14th inst., and ended in an easy win for the Parsees. The Naval Yard was two men short. The following are the scores:—

PARSEE C.C.		Second Innings.	
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
S. H. Commissariat, run out	18
R. Pestonji, c and b Gladwill	2
M. J. Doctor, run out	4
R. B. Cooper, c Ormsby, b Gladwill	5
B. K. Mehta, b Gladwill	4
B. P. Tavaria, b Gladwill	0
J. M. Master, c Henwood, b Denney	2
B. R. Captain, c Henwood, b Cole	13
B. D. Tata, not out	2
C. B. Movrawalla, c Gladwill, b Braidley	4
H. K. Irani, run out	0
Extras	6
Total	60
NAVAL YARD C.C.		Second Innings.	
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. Ormsby, c Doctor, b Pestonji	7
J. Denney, b Doctor	0
Braidley, b Pestonji	2
Gladwill, c Pestonji, b Doctor	3
Makoyeff, c Pestonji, b Doctor	0
Cole, c Commissariat, b Pestonji	0
W. T. Andrews, b Doctor	1
A. Henwood, not out	5
A. Lee, b Doctor	0
Extras	2
Total	20

The *Kobe Chronicle* states that the proposed extension of the Formosan camphor monopoly to Japan is apparently to take form.

FOOTBALL.

CHALLENGE SHIELD.—2ND R.A. v. H.M.S. "GLORY."

The first match in the Challenge Shield competition was played on the 14th inst. at Happy Valley between teams representing the 2nd R.A. and H.M.S. *Glory*. There was a large attendance of spectators. Teams:—

H.M.S. *Glory*:—Goal, L. Morgan; backs, T. Urquhart and Lt. Sherbrooke; half-backs, G. Watson, C. Lane, and G. A. Wade; forwards, S. Dowson, S. Hansford, A. E. Melford, A. Moore, and G. Cottell.

2nd R.A.:—Goal, Gunner Murphy; backs, Captain Stevenson and Bombadier Hay; half-backs, Gunner Castleton, Gunner McManus, and Lt. Hayward; forwards, Gunner Gray, Bombadier Coole, Gunner Phinn, Gunner Gratrix, and Gunner Caldwell.

Referee, A.R. Lowe. Linesmen, T. Moore and Gunner Walsh.

The *Glory* won the toss, but from the kick-off they failed to get any advantage, the ball being returned quickly into their own ground. They broke away, however, before many seconds had elapsed and got within shooting distance, though their first try resulted only in a bye. The R.A. were not slow in returning the visit which had just been paid to their territory, but here again a bye was the only result. For a few minutes subsequently play was confined to centre field. The first dangerous try was made by the *Glory*, the ball being well sent up by Lane at centre-half, a likely looking rush by Moore and Cottell on the left being stopped by the R.A. backs. Murphy had to handle the leather to clear, and he did it splendidly. Twice in as many minutes he was called upon and he responded well each time, but at length the *Glory* found an opening; from a corner kick by Cottell a close scrimmage ensued in front of the goal and Hansford cleverly notched the first point of their game with an almost unbeatable shot. Encouraged by this success, the *Glory* continued to press, and twice again Murphy was called upon to clear by handling. It now looked as though Gratrix and Caldwell were to make an opening for the R.A., but a run by them up the wing which looked promising was nipped in the bud by Urquhart. The ball was quickly returned to the Artillery territory and was smartly taken down the centre by Melford, who shot at close quarters. Murphy cleared but left his goal in doing so, and as the result of a hard tussle which followed upon the immediate return of the leather to the goal-mouth, Melford scored a second goal for his side. Very soon afterwards the same player, who was fairly beating the R.A. defence, was unlucky in not getting a third goal to his credit, a swift, straight shot being cleverly stopped by Murphy. On the whole the *Glory* team were evincing superior combination, speed, and shooting powers. On no less than three subsequent occasions during the first half Murphy had to put out, while Morgan never once handled the ball.

Half-time result—*Glory*, 2 goals; R.A., nil.

From the centre kick the R.A. carried the play up the field, but a bye only resulted. Following up the goal kick the *Glory* continued the pressing tactics they had shown in the first half. The right wing took the ball cleverly through the R.A. defence, and Dowson finished up a plucky run by shooting over the bar. There was still no rest for the Artillery backs and half-backs, who were being continually harassed by the *Glory* forwards. Of these last, Melford in especial was playing a fine game. The expected happened when, as the result of close pressing, the naval team scored a third goal: from the left Moore sent in a stinging shot which Murphy held but failed to get away, and the ball was banged through by Hansford. In spite of the three goals scored against him, Murphy was playing a great game considering what he was called upon to do, for again and again he beat the attack, and it had to be taken into account that the *Glory*'s shooting was of the most deadly description. Once or twice Phinn managed to break away with the help of McManus, but there was distinct lack of close combination to back up these rushes and they one and all proved abortive. The little that Morgan had to do was done in almost faultless style. The *Glory* continued to have the best

of the game throughout. Melford again got the ball well down towards the goal-mouth and passed neatly to Moore, who sent a lightning shot into the net, but was ruled off-side. The R.A.'s now essayed a journey into the Naval territory; at the end of a good run, however, Phinn shot high over the bar. Subsequently the *Glory* returned to the attack and, it might be said, gave their opponents no rest until the end. Melford distinguished himself eminently at centre-forward, feeding his wings splendidly and incessantly annoying the defence. The *Glory* were pressing when the whistle blew. The defence of the Naval team was very strong; the R.A. lacked speed and combination in their forward division.

Result—*Glory*, 3 goals; R.A., nil.

The match at Happy Valley on the 18th inst. between Hongkong Football Club and "C" Co. R.W.F. resulted in a win for the Fusiliers by one goal to nil.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

The final match in the tournament for the R.A. Cup was played on Saturday, the 14th inst. The R.A. officers dispensed hospitality with a lavish hand, and the officers of the R.W.F. had kindly provided their excellent band. The proceedings were graced by a large number of the fair sex, and the weather favoured them, as, without having any sun, it was pleasantly warm. It is a pity that the teams were not more even, for the Club won too easily for the enjoyment of the spectators, in spite of the plucky efforts made by the R.W.F. team. It should be remembered that the R.W.F. have only half the regiment here, while the Club team represented about the strongest combination that could be selected from the whole of the members.

On the ball being thrown in the Club got possession and play was confined almost entirely to the Fusilier end, Orpen hitting the first goal at the end of 1 min. 13 secs. When ends were changed Labartouche put the ball through after a total of 2 mins. 28 secs., Whitehead taking his turn next. Time, 4 mins. 53 secs. Then Orpen scored again at 5 mins. 41 secs. and Cruickshank twice at 6 mins. 21 secs., and 6 mins. 41 secs. The Club hitting was really good and beautifully straight.

On resuming, a goal was hit after 2 mins. 20 secs., but by whom we cannot recollect. A minute later Cruickshank got a subsidiary; time, 3 mins. 30 secs. The Fusiliers then pulled themselves together and a combined run by Lloyd (who was working very hard and well) and Dickson resulted in a subsidiary which ought to have been a goal. Time, 4 min. 26 secs. At 6 min. 46 secs. Cruickshank got another subsidiary, and at 7 min. 26 sec. still another was hit. The last chukha was entirely at the Fusilier end, their ponies being quite done, while those belonging to the Club, none of which were asked to do more than two chukhas, were quite fresh. During this chukha Labartouche hit one goal and Cruickshank three goals and two subsidiaries, the Club thus winning by 11 goals and 5 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary.

The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs announced in the Senate on the 13th ult. that the Government had decided to recompense Señor de Cologan for the services which he rendered in China as doyen of the diplomatic body during the siege of Peking in the course of the peace negotiations.

The bandits in Northern Formosa appear to have been nearly eradicated, owing to the death of their famous leader Kantai-shi. In Southern Formosa things apparently do not fare so well, for according to the latest official report several groups of soldiers have been placed at different localities to suppress the expected uprising. The excessive drought last summer has caused a shortage of crops, consequently much dissatisfaction is felt among the natives. The occurrence of a rising in the south is reported, in which a post and telegraph office was ransacked, and its inmates, to the number of 12, were killed, including two women. Two persons are missing. The mails were plundered. This was on the 23rd ult., and next day another place in the south was attacked by 600 bandits.

BOWLING.

HONGKONG CLUB v. THE NAVY.

This match was played on the 14th inst. at the Hongkong Club and resulted in a win for the Club. The Navy were unfortunate in not being able to get together a quite representative team, one or two members being unable to get away. The scoring, with one or two exceptions, was not high. The three team men, Hinds, Hooper, and Gerrard, all bowled well, and the "griffin," Gray, showed good form in his first match. For the Navy, Wilcox and Solfleet stood out conspicuously, being the only two to register over 700. Altogether it was a most enjoyable match, and it is to be hoped that the return match will come off at no distant date, when we wish the Navy better luck. Appended are the scores:—

HONGKONG CLUB.

E. H. Hinds	812
J. Hooper	796
R. J. Gerrard	776
T. C. Gray	757
J. W. C. Bonnar	673
J. E. Lee	653
Lt. Ball-Acton, R. W. F.	602
A. Ellis	576

Total ... 5,645

THE NAVY.

Lieut. Wilcox	737
Lieut. Solfleet	709
Dr. Sheward	653
Mr. White	645
Lieut. Reinold	640
Lieut. White	634
Lieut. Forbes	613
Lieut. Corbett	553

Total ... 5,189

Majority in favour of Hongkong Club—456 pins.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"C" MACHINE GUN CO.

The December shoot of the above unit concluded the competition for the Keswick Cups, which were to be won by the highest aggregates, counting six out of nine shoots. The result was:—

	prize	aggregate
Sergeant Sherwin	1st	546
Corporal Shoolbred	2nd	535
Corporal Gloyn	3rd	495

The Gubbay Cup competition, which was also fired for, and is won each year by the highest score at any of the four quarterly shoots, did not count, as Bomb. Gidley's September score of 102 was not beaten. This cup has to be fired for once more only, and then the winners of the three years will fire off for full possession of the Cup, each winner receiving a gold medal in addition.

The best scores were:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Handicap	Total
* Sergeant Sherwin	31	32	24	14	101
Corporal Shoolbred	32	32	23	4	91
Corporal Gloyn	22	17	10	15	64

* Spoon winners.

The Amoy correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes:—It may have escaped the notice of many readers of the newspapers, interested naturally in the progress of the campaign in the North last year, that the Fokien Province did not entirely escape. In the districts under my charge no less than twelve churches out of sixteen were damaged or destroyed, several being burnt down, and large numbers of native Christians were robbed and molested. Luckily, no lives were lost. But it has taken many months before all the cases could be satisfactorily settled and the compensation money paid up. However, I am glad to say that at last everything is settled, and all negotiations with the mandarins have ceased. We have reason for thankfulness that the authorities have met us so fairly and have not placed any serious obstacles in the way of settlement. We could have wished for a speedier adjustment of our claims, but procrastination seems to be inevitable when dealing with Orientals.

FOOCHOW RACES.

FIRST DAY.—Tuesday, 10th December.

1.—The Stewards Cup.—Presented. Value \$100. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Bilchasbob's Blueberry	158	Zahn 1
" Min's Royston	158	Oswald 2
" Dorset's Tube Rose	158	Massey 3

Time 61.1/5 secs.

2.—The Maiden Stakes.—A forced entry of \$10 each with \$80 added. Second Pony to receive \$50. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Three quarters of a mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Capt. Hope's Esel	158	Machado 1
Mr. Bridge's Sans-atout	158	Oswald 2
" Britam's Mercury	149	Zahn 3
" Newcome's Marquis	155	Campbell 0
" Madagascar's Malgache	150	Skene 0

Knox 0

" Dorset's Sobraon	158	Massey 0
Capt. Hope's Teufel	149	Kremer 0
Mr. Tola's Doban	149	Silver 0
" do Golobok	152	Webster 0
" Britam's Pegasus	161	Bruce 0

3.—The Totalisator Cup.—Value \$150. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance \$10. One mile and three quarters.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Bilchasbob's Persian Rose	161	Zahn 1
" Tola's Nutberry	158	Campbell 2
" Min's Dunlea	152	Oswald 3
Capt. Hope's Adonis	155	Machado 0
Mr. Tola's Rose de France	155	Webster 0

Time 4 02 1/2.

4.—The Min Stakes.—Of \$10 each with \$50 added, divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent to the First, Second and Third Ponies. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Bridge's Sans-atout	155	Oswald 1
" Newcome's Marquis	155	Silver 2
" Britam's Pegasus	155	Zahn 0

Time 2.56 1/5

5.—The "Edgar" Challenge Cup.—Presented by Henry Edgar, Esq. For all China Ponies. To be won at two consecutive Winter Meetings, or three times in all, by ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners. Entrance \$10 to go to the winner until the Cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive the entrance fees. Weights as per scale. Subscription griffins of this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. One mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Messrs. Hen & Chicken's Merrylegs	155	Campbell 1
Mr. Oswald's Sirius	155	Oswald 2
" Bilchasbob's Blueberry	158	Zahn 3
" Dorset's Dismay	152	Massey 0

Time 2.10 1/2.

6.—The Hack Stakes.—A distance. Handicap. Of \$5 each with \$5 added for each Starter. For all Horses and China Ponies not otherwise entered. Catch weights over 11 stone. Jockeys who have never won a race in China or Hongkong previous to this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Three quarters of a mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. J. S. Bruce's Flyaway	147 1/2	Zahn 1
The Doctor's Torpedo	147 1/2	Kremer 2
Mr. Dorset's Knightly	147 1/2	Massey 3
" Newcome's Lavry	147 1/2	Webster 0
" Oswald's Scintillant	154	Oswald 0
" Putnam's Charles	147	Putman 0

Time 1.27 1/2.

7.—The Teamens' Cup.—Presented. Value \$210. First pony to receive \$160. Second \$50. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 7 lbs extra. Entrance \$10. Twice round and a distance.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Tola's Nutberry	158	Campbell 1
" Min's Dunlea	152	Oswald 2
" Tola's Rose de France	152	Zahn 3
Capt. Hope's Recorder	158	Machado 0

Time 3.07 1/2.

8.—The "Surprise" Cup.—Presented. Second pony to receive 70 per cent. and third pony to receive 30 per cent. of the Entries. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$410. Seven Furlongs.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Capt. Hope's Teufel	147	Machado 1
Mr. Dorset's Sobraon	158	Massey 2
" Madagascar's Malgache	149	Zahn 3
" Tola's Doban	149	Webster 0
" Bridge's Chicane	158	Oswald 0
" Min's Pacher	152	Campbell 0
" Tola's Golobok	152	Silver 0

Time 1.58

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 11th December

1.—The "Lowe" Legacy Cup.—Presented by the late Robert Lowe. Value \$500. For subscription griffins of this meeting. Weights as per scale. Non-resident riders 10 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Capt. Hope's Esel	168 1/2	Machado 1
Mr. Britam's Mercury	159 1/2	Zahn 2
" Bridge's Sans-atout	155	Oswald 3
" Newcome's Marquis	165	Zahn 4

Time 2.20 1/2.

2.—The Continental Cup.—Presented by the Danish, French, German and Russian Communities. Value \$400. First pony to receive \$300, the second pony \$100. For all China ponies Weights as per scale. Entrance \$10. Seven furlongs.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Oswald's Sirius	155	Oswald 1
" Bilchasbob's Persian Rose	161	Zahn 2
" do Blueberry	158	Campbell 3
" Tola's Nutberry	158	Kremer 0
Capt. Hope's Recorder	158	Machado 0
Mr. Walter's Kushan	152	Skene 0

Time 1.54.

3.—The Haekwan Cup.—Presented Value \$100. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra for each race won. Entrance \$5. Once round.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Bridge's Chicane	158	Campbell 1
" Tola's Doban	140	Webster 2
Capt. Hope's Teufel	145 1/2	Machado 3
Mr. Madagascar's Malgache	149	Zahn 0
" Min's Poacher	152	Oswald 0
" Dorset's Sobraon	158	Massey 0
" Britam's Pegasus	155	Kremer 0

Time 1.24.

4.—The Hongkong Cup.—Value \$200. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Winners at this Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Messrs. Hen & Chicken's Merrylegs	162 1/2	Campbell 1
Mr. Min's Dunlea	152	Oswald 2
Mr. Tola's Rose de France	152	Machado 3
Mr. Tola's Nutberry	165 1/2	Zahn 0

Time 3.24.

5.—The Chaasze Cup.—Presented. Value \$100. Second Pony to receive \$25. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners 10 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Min's Royston	158	Oswald 1
Capt. Hope's Adonis	155	Machado 2
Mr. Bilchasbob's Blueberry	168 1/2	Zahn 3
Mr. Dorset's Tube Rose	158	Massey 0

Time 1.36.

6.—The Compradore's Cup.—Presented. Value \$420. First Pony to receive \$270. Second pony to receive \$100. Third Pony to receive \$50. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra, of two or more Races 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Madagascar's Malgache	149	Campbell 1
" Britam's Mercury	149	Zahn 2
Capt. Hope's Esel	165 1/2	Machado 3
Mr. Bridge's Sans-atout	160	Oswald 0
" Dorset's Sobraon	158	Massey 0
" Newcome's Marquis	155	Webster 0

Time 3.32.

7.—The Foochow Stakes.—Of \$10 each with \$50 added, divided 60, 20 and 10 per cent, to the First, Second and Third Ponies. A forced entry for all China Ponies entered at this Meeting, except those entered only for the

Hacks, and optional for Subscription Griffins. Weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter. Messrs. Hen & Chicken's Merrylegs 155 Campbell 1. Mr. Bilchasbob's Persian Rose 161 Zahn 2. Mr. Tola's Rose de France 152 Webster 3. Time, 2 49 4/5.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, 12th December.

1.—The Club Cup.—Value \$ 00. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra. two or more races 12 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter. lbs. Messrs. Mr. Britam's Mercury 149 Zahn 1. " Bridge's Chicane 165 Campbell 2. " do Sans-atout 162 Oswald 3. Capt. Hope's Teufel 156 Machado 0. Time, 2.54.

2.—The "Dorset" Challenge Cup.—Presented For all China ponies. To be won at two consecutive Winter Meetings or three times in all by ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners. Entrance \$10 to go to the winner until the Cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive the entrance fees. Weights as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this meeting allowed 10 lbs. One mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Oswald's Sirius	155	Oswald 1
" Tola's Nutberry	158	Machado 2
" Bilchasbob's Persian Rose	161	Zahn 3

Time, 2.13.

3.—The Ladies Purse.—Presented. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting. Winners at the meeting 10 lbs extra. Riders who have never won a race allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Madagascar's Malgache	159	Campbell 1
Capt. Hope's Esel	168 1/2	Machado 2
Mr. Dorset's Sobraon	151	Massey 3
" Newcome's Marquis	155	Zahn 0
" Min's Poacher	152	Oswald 0
" Britam's Pegasus	148	Kremer 0

Time 1.40.

4.—The Ledger Cup.—Presented. Value \$100. Second Pony to receive \$25. For all China Ponies. Weight 12 stone. Non-winners at this Meeting allowed 10 lbs. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Bilchasbob's Blueberry	168	Zahn 1
Capt. Hope's Adonis	158 1/2	Machado 2
Mr. Min's Royston	163	Oswald 3

Time 1.37.

5.—The Manchu Stakes.—A forced entry of \$10 each with 50 added, divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent. to the First, Second and Third Ponies. For *bona fide* beaten Subscription Griffins of this Meeting that have not won a race. Weights as per scale. Once round.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Tola's Doban	149	Webster 1
" Dorset's Sobraon	158	Massey 2
" Min's Poacher	152	Oswald 3
" Newcome's Marquis	155	Campbell 0
" Britam's Pegasus	155	Kremer 0

Time 1.26.

6.—The Consolation Cup.—Value \$100. For all *bona fide* beaten China ponies that have run at this meeting. Weights as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile.

	lbs.	Messrs.
Mr. Tola's Rose de France	152	Webster 1
" Min's Dunlea	152	Oswald 2
" Dorset's Tube Rose	158	Massey 3

Time 2.16 1/2.

A Tokyo telegram of the 5th inst. says:—The British Government advised the Korean Minister to London some time ago to urge his Government to sanction the return of Prince Pak and other political refugees. Instructions were sent at the same time to the British Minister to Seoul to approach the Korean Government on the matter. It is now understood that the refugees have been notified that they will be allowed to return home and that a formal pardon is to be made public next January. The reason for this action on the part of the British authorities is the fact that the political refugees referred to are enlightened men whose presence in Korea is necessary to their country, in order to secure peace in the Orient.

WATER RETURN.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

	LEVEL.	1900.	1901.
	Below overflow.	Below overflow.	
Tytam	5 ft. 1 in.	29 ft. 5½ in.	
Pokfulam	0 ft. 7 in.	21 ft. 0 in.	
Wongnaicheong	17 ft. 9 in.	31 ft. 4 in.	
	STORAGE GALLONS.		
	1900.	1901.	
Tytam	342,520,000	181,645,000	
Pokfulam	64,740,000	22,500,000	
Wongnaicheong	11,585,000	3,458,000	
Total	418,845,000	207,603,000	

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1901.

	1900.	1901.
Consumption	104,075,000	87,566,000 gallons
Estimated population	209,000	211,400
Consumption per head per day	16.6	13.8 gallons

The intermittent system of supply was introduced on the 11th November.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

	1900.	1901.
Consumption	8,527,000	10,273,000 gallons
Estimated population	28,700	53,250
Consumption per head per day	9.9	6.4 gallons

The population has been obtained from the latest Census Returns, aided by Returns kindly supplied by the Military and Naval Authorities. The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

A NORTH BORNEO RACE.

The Muruts of North Borneo appear to be a curious race, to judge from an account given in the *British North Borneo Herald*. They are small in stature, by nature clothed in light brown skin; their hair is jet black; a flat nose and an anything but flat stomach are other characteristics. They pull out their eyelashes and grind their teeth down to the gums.

Of their customs—well, the etiquette of a drinking bout may be described. *Tapei*, their common drink, is drunk from the large jars in which it is made. A leaf pierced with holes is placed over the mouth of the jar. Through this leaf a slender bamboo pipe passes, reaching nearly to the bottom of the jar. The perforated leaf is filled with water, which takes the place of the liquid sucked up the bamboo by the drinker. The owner of the jar of *tapei* asks the most important man present to drink, an invitation which is cordially accepted. The host then fills the leaf with water, takes a little suck to see that the tube is working properly and then sits down to entertain his guest while he drinks. It is his duty to see that his guest does not pull up the tube, as the strongest liquor is at the bottom of the jar; and the height of politeness is to firmly press down the tube if the guest tries to escape drunkenness by avoiding the strong liquor below. A small basin is placed above the jar, in which are cut lemons, saltfish, chilli-pepper, and other things calculated to excite thirst. When the guest has finished his drink he signifies the same by putting his finger on the leaf, and showing the tip to his host. If the finger is dry, the host tests the leaf himself, poking his fingers into the crevices to try and find a little moisture. Should he discover enough to wet the tip of his finger, the guest must continue drinking. On completely emptying the leaf of water, the guest must in turn fill up the leaf for his host, must guard the tube jealously, and must see that he drinks until the leaf is dry. The drinking-bout usually lasts three days.

The Muruts are nominally polygamists; but in practice each man has but one wife, the exceptions being few and mostly confined to the chiefs. The price of a wife is regulated by the price of her mother; one hundred Mexican dollars or its equivalent in buffaloes or jars being commonly paid to the father. In Borneo,

various kinds of large earthenware jars, standing two and three feet high, and in many cases of great antiquity, are highly prized.

There are several kinds of musical instruments, both wind and string. Of the former, the two most curious are a nose-flute, resembling our flute in all points, but which is played by breathing into it through the nostrils instead of with the mouth, the notes produced being very soft and pleasant; and the mouth organ, made of the hard shell of a pumpkin like vegetable, into which are let bamboos pierced with holes at various heights, to act as organpipes. Of the stringed instruments, one is a rough kind of guitar, while another, made of bamboo, is cylindrical in shape, and the strings which are supported by bridges, are strips of bamboo raised from the body of the instrument.

HONGKONG.

The Supreme Court goes into vacation on Tuesday, the 24th instant, and will resume on Thursday, the 2nd proximo.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, K.C.B., paid a visit of inspection on the 18th inst. to the Army Ordnance offices, the arsenal, and the magazines.

The dwelling-house at 101, Waichai Road was on the 17th inst. completely destroyed by fire. The Fire Brigade and two Naval Brigades turned out and prevented the spread of the flames.

It was reported on the 17th inst. by the police that a destructive fire had occurred the previous evening at the village of Ap Lin, Cheungshawan. The outbreak originated in the kitchen of a mat-shed and spread rapidly, in all about 70 mat-sheds and two stone houses being destroyed. The Fire Brigade turned out. The damage is estimated at \$3,000, and is not covered by insurance.

The first plague case since the close of the epidemic this year is reported in the return for the week ended the 14th inst. The victim was a Portuguese sister in the Italian Convent. We very much regret to state that there was a fatal termination to the case. The only other instance of communicable disease in the Colony was one of enteric fever on the s.s. *Achilles*, imported from Foochow.

The race for the Brokers' Cup (light gigs) which was left undecided on the last day of the Regatta was rowed off on Saturday and was won by the following crew in the *Terrible*:—Bow, A. Humphreys; stroke, A. A. Alyes; cox, S. A. Seth. Only two boats competed. A mile race between the Water Police (Chinese) and the Harbour-master's Chinese crew was won by the latter.

On the 16th inst. at his sale room Mr. Geo. P. Lammert sold by auction four lots of valuable leasehold property known as Nos. 1 and 3, Lower Castle Road, No 31, Wellington Street and No. 322, Queen's Road Central. The first lot was knocked down to Mr. Soares for \$16,400, while the second fetched a better price, \$16,800, the purchaser being Mr. A. H. M. da Silva who bought it on behalf of Mr. Li Kin Jong. The other two lots were disposed of to Mr. J. Edwards and Mr. Rumjahn for \$12,000 and \$16,200 respectively.

The arrest warrant which has during the last week or two fluttered at the mast head of the sunken Norwegian steamer *Skramstad* has now been removed, and operations for her salvage have been commenced by the Dock Company. The amount to be paid for raising her is said to be \$35,000. Arising out of the triple collision which caused the vessel to founder several actions are presently pending, but very probably these will be consolidated when they are actually brought before the Court, so that one hearing may serve for all.

The return of deaths in the Colony during October last, just published in the *Gazette*, shows that 31 members of the European and foreign community (23 civilians, 5 from the Army), and 541 Chinese died during that month. 151 deaths were due to chest affections and 82 (5 European) to malaria. No 2 district claimed 148 of the Chinese deaths. The principal death rates in the different registration districts were:—British and foreign civil community 33.4 per 1,000 per annum; Chinese, Victoria, land 26.5, harbour 21.0; Chinese, whole Colony, land 24.3, boat 20.5, land and boat 23.8; whole civil community 24.1.

A Chinaman fell down between the s.s. *Malacca* and the side of the wharf at Kowloon on the 16th inst. and was drowned.

In the monthly carbine competition of "A" Machine Gun Co., held on the 15th inst., Gunner E. A. Irving scored his first win on both the No. 1 and No. 3 Cups. Gunner Brown won the No. 2 Cup outright and Lieut. Nicholson and Gunners Irving and Emmett each won a spoon.

The need for the establishment of the Land Court in the New Territory is becoming urgent, writes a correspondent. Already several cases for recovery of rent have been brought in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and it seems as though there will be a perfect flood of such cases within the next few weeks. Chinese landlords experience difficulty in getting rents from their tenants, who offer as an excuse that they have already paid Crown rent and are not going to pay twice over; and as a result of these disputes recourse is had to the Court. As the civil settlement of the New Territory proceeds, no doubt these cases will become less frequent; in the meantime some mitigation of the annoyance might be effected by exacting the Crown rent not from the tenant, but from the superior of the property, leaving it to him to collect it from the leaseholder.

The Annual Installation Meeting of the Perseverance Lodge of Hongkong, No. 1165 E.C., was held on the 16th inst., the 16th inst., when Bro. W. H. Wickham was installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. The ceremony was most impressively performed by the R. W. District Grand Master, the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., assisted by the Deputy District Grand Master, Wor. Bro. E. C. Ray, and the Officers of the District Grand Lodge. Wor. Bro. Wickham invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—I.P.M., Wor. Bro. T. F. Hough; S.W., Bro. A. W. Bewley; J.W., Bro. E. H. Hinds; Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. A. J. Dexter; Treasurer, Bro. A. R. Lowe; Secretary, Bro. W. A. Sims; S.D., Bro. C. A. D. Melbourne; J.D., Bro. E. H. Sharp; D.C., Bro. T. M. Wakefield; Organist, Bro. A. G. Ward; I.G., Bro. F. G. Motton; Stewards, Bros. E. A. Bonner and J. J. O'Neill; and Tyler, Bro. J. Marshall. His Excellency R. W. Bro. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Past District Grand Master of Jamaica, honoured the Lodge with his presence and was received by the W.M. and Brethren with the honours due to his distinguished rank. After the Lodge was closed, the Brethren sat down to a banquet, when the usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honoured.

A daring robbery was reported last week from the Hongkong Hotel. A Mr. Immal, who has been for some eighteen months past a storekeeper in one of the outlying military depots in Manila, arrived in Hongkong by the *Zafiro* at the end of last week to join the *Gaelic* for Australia. Until the *Gaelic* should sail he took a room at the Hotel, sharing it along with a young man whose acquaintance he had made on the passage. Last Friday morning Mr. Immal went to take his bath, leaving his purse, containing over \$1,000 in notes, postal orders, drafts, and gold, underneath his pillow. His companion was in bed. When Mr. Immal returned the young man had gone, but his bag and umbrella remained. Mr. Immal found his purse all right, as he at first supposed, for it was as bulky as ever. He went later to the office of the Pacific Mail to book his passage and on opening his purse discovered to his dismay that it contained nothing but newspaper cuttings. The police were at once informed and the man was very smartly captured by Detective Sergeant Kerr and was at the Police Court on Monday sentenced to six months' imprisonment. His name is William B. Neal, and he states that he is 29 years of age and a clerk by profession. His capture was effected on the s.s. *Gaelic*, by which he had booked a first-class passage to Australia. All the avenues of escape from the Colony were being carefully watched by the police. When Neal went on board the steamer the captain gave a preconcerted signal and the police went off to arrest him. They discovered him hiding behind a trunk below his bunk. The stolen money was found stowed away underneath the lining of his cap. Neal is an Australian.

The police report the capture of a gang of men who went on board a Canton sailing junk as passengers and when they reached Deep Bay took possession of the craft and robbed the owners of about \$90.

The gunboats on the West River service are now to be reinforced by H.M.S. *Moorhen*, which has been fitted together in Hongkong and is now complete. Her speed on trial was 13½ knots, while her draught is no more than 2ft. 3in.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing the letter of acknowledgement from the Mansion House of Hongkong's contribution to the National Memorial to the late Queen Victoria, is published in the *Gazette*.

At the Central Police Station on the 16th inst. an old coolie fell from the ledge of a verandah to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet, and sustained injuries which necessitated his removal to Hospital. Both wrists and one of his ankles were dislocated.

Kwok Tak Tung, the ringleader in the armed attack upon a boat at Capsumun on 13th August last, resulting in murder, was hanged at Victoria Gaol on Friday at daybreak. The two younger men who were convicted along with him have had their capital sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

H. M. surveying ship *Waterwitch* left the harbour on the 16th inst. on a cruise.

The U. S. monitor *Monadnock* left for Canton on the 17th inst.

The French cruiser *Descartes* arrived from Woosung on the 17th inst. The Portuguese gunboat *Zaire* left on the 18th inst. for Macao.

On Friday H. M. S. *Arethusa* left for Shanghai, and H. M. S. *Redpole* for Canton. The German cruiser *Bussard* arrived from Nagasaki.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fox-hunting and ice-boating are to be revived in Tientsin this winter.

At a banquet in Manila on the 8th inst. to Acting Governor Wright and General Chaffee, the former, in the course of a speech on his experiences as a newspaper-man, advised the Manila Press to use caution in dealing with public affairs.

According to a despatch from Seoul, a fracas took place between the Chinese merchants and the Korean soldiers in that city on the 18th June last, resulting in the destruction of several of the houses occupied by the Chinese merchants. The Chinese Minister at Seoul reported the matter to the Korean Government and demanded damages on behalf of his nationals. After long and repeated negotiations the indemnity was settled at \$3,000, which was paid on the 16th November last.

The Foochow A.D.C. has been playing *Liberty Hall*. The cast was as follows:—

Blanche Chilworth	Mrs. C. S. Moore
Amy Chilworth	Mrs. Henry Schlee
Mr. Owen	Mr. Henry Schlee
Hon. Gerald Harringay	Mr. L. A. Mackinnon
William Todman	Mr. E. J. Moss
J. Briginshaw	Mr. C. S. Moore
Mr. Pedrick (Solicitor)	Mr. J. S. Bruce
Robert Binks	Mr. H. H.

Crafer Mrs. [Dulling.
[Simpson

Luscombe Mr. H. H. Dulling
The Shanghai A. D. C. is also staging the same play.

The following paragraph is from the *Japan Times*:—"Some of the geishas in the Yoshiwara lately organised a foreign-style music band called the *Azumafujin-Ongakkai*. When invited to assist at a banquet they will put on uniform of petticoats and red-coloured bonnets at a moment's notice, setting aside the samisen as well as their graceful kimono and obi. To cheer up, further, the crowd, a brake drawn by two horses decorated in a most gorgeous manner, flying a big banner which shows the name of this new band (their regimental colour?), is reserved always for use on the occasion of making a procession at any time. About 18 geishas from Shimabashi and Kobansho are said to have newly enlisted. This will be perhaps the first organisation of the sort entirely conducted by geishas." There is something suggestive of the Salvation Army in the description above.

A report received in Tokyo states that Marquis Ito will not return to Japan until the end of March or the beginning of April next. It is reported on good authority that the Marquis will return to Japan by way of the Siberian railway.

There are to be three foreign men-of-war at least at Newchwang this winter, namely H.M.S. *Algerine*, the Russian *Bobr*, and the U.S.S. *Vicksburg*. These three vessels are to be docked close to each other and a couple of thousand coolies are engaged daily in rushing through the necessary dock excavations for the three gunboats, owing to the premature approach of cold weather which threatens an early closing of the port by ice.

A London telegram of the 26th ult. says:—A San Francisco diver has located the wreck of the steamer *Rio de Janeiro*, which struck a rock when entering the Golden Gate on 22nd February last. The United States Government is endeavouring to recover the gold which the sunken steamer was carrying, and the documents which were in the possession of Mr. R. Wildman, formerly American Consul-General at Hongkong.

A Korean telegram reports that Li Yo-Yek, the Acting Minister for Finance, has obtained Imperial sanction to hang no less than eighty-three persons alleged to be guilty of embezzling upwards of 10,000 yen each. These are heads of provinces and districts who have neglected to pay into the Korean Finance Department the taxes they had collected. Those who repay the money will be exempted from punishment. It is said to be doubtful whether even in other cases the sentence will be carried out.

A correspondent writes to *N.C. Daily News*, from Newchwang, that earlier in the year a representative of the Mahomedan Mission from Turkey visited Ashiho, 70 li from Harbin, and stayed for several days with the large body of Mahomedans there. He carried his own cooking utensils, plates, etc., and insisted on his dishes being used by himself and others even when invited out as a guest. The local Mahomedans felt rebuked by his greater scrupulousness in the observing of the rules of purity. He encouraged them to show a bold front in adverse times, as he could quickly come to their help. He showed them pictures of balloons, giving them to understand—though they may have misunderstood him—that he would come to their aid, if they were oppressed, by means of such modern inventions. Except that he wore a turban, he was in Western dress, and he came *via* Vladivostok.

The Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* telegraphed on the 10th inst.:—H.E. Lu Chuan-lin, reactionary member of the Grand Council, conscious of his own unpopularity, is anxious to resign, and has recommended Lu Jen-hsiang and Yi Ko to Yung Lu's patronage. The Emperor is prepared to accept Lu Chuan-lin's resignation, but the Empress Dowager is hesitating. H.E. Wang Wen-shao arrived at Peking on the night of the 8th and called on Prince Ching early yesterday morning to discuss the Manchurian Convention. He has stated that it is his intention to consult on all matters with Prince Ching, and he will not act on his own account as his predecessor Li Hung-chang did. H.E. Yuan Shi-kai has been advising Prince Ching to reject the Manchurian Convention. H.E. Yuan is continually discussing with the Foreign Ministers the discontinuance of the Tientsin Provisional Government.

A serious collision occurred at Tanjong Pagar Wharf, Singapore, early on the morning of the 7th inst. About 8.30 a.m., the *Aratoon Apar*, Captain Fyfe, from Calcutta, heavily laden with cattle for the Singapore market, in approaching Tanjong Pagar Wharf, No. 3 Section, failed to draw alongside, but struck the wharf bows on, and crashing through the piles for upwards of thirty feet, almost demolished that side of godown No. 26 which faces the sea. The S.S. *Bengloe* was lying alongside the wharf, not far from the wrecked godown and narrowly escaped injury from the colliding vessel. The *Aratoon Apar*, after she had struck, reversed and backed out of the the wharf with apparently no injury other than a severe scraping. The destruction of the one half of the godown was fairly complete. The roof had fallen in, the supports were broken and tottering and the floor planking, ripped up like card-board, was covered with mortar, tiles, and other debris.

Mr. Petrick, once the late Li Hung-chang's private secretary, is reported to be seriously ill at Peking.

The *Courrier Saigonnais* contains a very appreciative obituary notice of the late M. Paul Blanchy, the popular Mayor of Saigon, who died on the 29th ult. His loss is universally regretted in Saigon and throughout Cochinchina. As is well known, M. Blanchy was one of Governor-General Doumer's stoutest opponents. Dysentery was the cause of his death.

The 20th U. S. Infantry had a sharp engagement on the 7th inst. at Lobo, Batangas. They stormed a fortification and routed the Filipinos, losing three killed and inflicting heavy damages. The natives have been fleeing from Batangas and Laguna provinces, all the ports having been closed on the 10th inst. after the expiration of the last day of grace appointed by the American authorities.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieutenants: The Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett, to the *Rinaldo*, to date Nov. 26; Dr. H. Carmichael (1st), J. C. Cole-Hamilton, and H. B. Bedwell, to the *Mutine*, to date Nov. 28. Sub-Lieutenant J. D. Ellaby, to the *Rinaldo* (N.), to date Nov. 26. Lieutenants: B. Hampshire (1st), C. P. Bigg Wither (N.), S. W. B. Green, to the *Fearless*, to date Nov. 26; E. G. W. Davidson (1st), and H. F. Sadleir, to the *Vestal*, to date Nov. 28. Lieutenant G. G. P. Hewett, to the *Vestal* (N.), to date Nov. 28.

Religion bridges great gaps, says the *P. & T. Times*, a remark which has been well illustrated this week on the entente between the Mussulmans of the Chinese City and the Punjabis and Hill-men of the Hongkong Regiment. During their fourteen months in the North the Tientsin *moulvi* has extended much hospitality to the men of the Regiment who used the chief mosque. These amenities have been reciprocated; and both Chinese and Indians have used the same cemetery. The *moulvi* accompanied by the Chinese Mahomedans on Wednesday made two journeys to the West village and presented the men with two honorific umbrellas, banners, and scrolls, thus testifying to the excellent relations between the two parties. The presentation was accompanied by much music and refreshment, attracting a large crowd of natives and Indians.

A curious case is reported from Manila. The complainants are Messrs. German & Co. The defendants are all prominent ex-insurrectors who during the year of 1898 formed a company at Malolos, then the insurgent capital, known as the Compania Filipina de Electricidad. The complaint alleges that on or about the fifteenth of December, 1898, German & Co. sold to the Compania Filipina de Electricidad electrical supplies to the amount of \$6,853.36 of which sum \$3653 was paid, and now German & Co. sue for the sum remaining due. The clerk of the Court of First Instance has notified the various members, ex-insurgent leaders mentioned in the complaint, and the case will probably come up during the January term of the Court. The result will be watched with interest, as there are many firms in Manila who hold bills against various insurgent enterprises, and should the Court rule in favour of German and Co., a precedent will be established and many similar cases will be filed.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 7th December:—Re-reels.—No transactions have transpired. Filatures.—Owing to the important fall in Exchange, considerable activity has ruled during the fortnight, the total transactions in all grades since our last report being estimated at 3,000 to 3,500 bales. As the home markets seem to be working under better prospects, to judge from the increased orders, important lots have been bought at current rates, but prices have hardened latterly all round. Stocks of earlier crops Silk are now fairly reduced, and holders ask considerably higher prices for contracts in 5th and 6th crop Silk. Waste.—After a somewhat prolonged period of dullness, buyers have now begun to re-enter the market. Steam Waste Selected has sold up to \$96, and holders are decidedly firmer. It is also reported that native speculators are operating in the article, causing higher rates in the interior.

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 20th December.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG 20th December.—The prices are going downward, market being dull. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.65 to \$8.70	pc.
do. " 2, White.....	7.75 to 7.80	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ...	5.70 to 5.75	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.55 to 5.60	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.55 to 8.60	"
do. " 1, White.....	7.65 to 7.70	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ...	5.65 to 5.70	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.45 to 5.50	"
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	12.65 to 12.70	"
Shekloong "	10.55 to 10.60	"

RICE.

HONGKONG, 20th December. — The upward tendency continues, holders being firm. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.55 to 2.60
" Round, Good quality	3.60 to 3.65
" Long	3.80 to 3.85
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.65 to 2.70
" Garden, " No. 1	3.25 to 3.30
" White.....	3.75 to 3.80
" Fine Cargo	4.05 to 4.10

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Machaon*, sailed on the 3rd December. For London:—1,856 boxes tea scented caper, 197 boxes tea congou, 593 boxes tea from Macao (particulars unknown), 129 boxes tea from Amoy (particulars unknown), 17,039 bales hemp, 560 bales plumbago, 54 bales cotton, 250 casks ginger, 20 casks plumbago 7 bags cascara, 50 cases p. l. fans, 27 cases blackwoodware, 25 cases dry ginger, 20 cases petit pois, 16 cases bambooware, 12 cases cigars, 6 cases blackwoodware, 5 cases palm leaves, 5 cases gongs, 1 case Chinaware, 17 pkgs. private effects, 36 pkgs. sundries. For London-opt. Glasgow:—800 casks preserves, 700 cases preserves. For Glasgow:—6 cases curios, 3 pkgs. sundries.

Per steamer *Ballaarat*, sailed on the 7th December. For London opt. Glasgow:—450 cases preserves. For St. Etienne:—10 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—1,042 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—506 bales raw silk, 2 cases bird feathers. For London:—104 bales raw silk, 297 boxes tea, 29 1/2 chests tea, from Foochow, 4 cases silks, 3 cases curios, 1 case cigars, 2 cases feathers, 1 case paper, 3 bales matting sample, 1 bale waste silk opt.

Per steamer *Kurdistan*, sailed on the 8th December. For New York:—118 bale rattan-core, 30 bales canes, 46 cases blackwoodware, 15 cases Chinaware, 45 cases joss sticks, 10 cases private effects, 10 cases fans, 3,032 pkgs. merchandise.

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 20th December.—Steady market with moderate business done. Stock, about 2,000 bales.

Bombay,	2.000 to 22.50	piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon, }	21.00 to 23.75	"
and Dacca,		"
Shanghai and Japanese,	29.00 to 29.50	"
Tungchow and Ningpo,	29.00 to 30.00	"
Sale: 800 bales.		

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 13th December.—There is a better feeling apparent in this market, but so far no material improvement is noticeable. Sales to a fair extent are reported, and more settlements are pending, but the ideas of both holders and dealers are still wide apart to admit of business, and a temporary check is for the moment being experienced. The chief features of the fortnight have been the revival in the demand for No. 12s., for the country markets, and an increased enquiry for particular chops of No. 20s., for Tonquin and Haifong. With the exception of a rise of \$0.50 to one \$1 in special spinnings of these counts, the market closes firm at unaltered prices. Stocks are slowly increasing, but under ordinary circumstances our present estimate would not be considered heavy.

Local Manufacture:—The market in a trise weaker in sympathy with the prevailing dullness in imported threads, and sales of about 400 bales have transpired say at \$91 for No. 10s., and \$94 for No. 12s.

Japanese Yarn:—There is no change in the continued quietness of this thread and quotations are more or less nominal.

Raw Cotton:—The market for Indian staple has steadied in sympathy with firmer markets for m Bombay. Best machine ginned Bengals are again in good enquiry for Japan, but scarcity of supplies is affecting business. The Hongkong Mill is entirely out of the market, but a steady demand for local consumption has been experienced and about 815 bales are reported to have changed hands at from \$22 1/2 to \$23 1/2 leaving a stock of about 1,000 on the market. China Cotton is also looking up and about 200 bales Ningpo have been taken up at \$30. Unsold stock about 500 bales. Quotations: are Bengal old \$19 to \$22 and new \$21 to \$24. China \$27 to \$30.

A somewhat strong upward movement in Rupee exchange has taken place, the gain during the fortnight being 1 1/2 points and closes to-day at Rs. 139 for T/T and Rs. 139 1/2 for Post. On Shanghai 73 and on Yokohama 9 1/2 per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ending 14th instant, viz:—

Indian:—Total sales 4,653 bales, comprising 1,290 bales No. 10s., 164 bales No. 12s., 1,550 bales No. 16s., and 1,649 bales No. 20s., prices with the exception of No. 16s., which shows an advance of one to two Taels, remaining unchanged and market closing strong. The unsold stock was estimated at 46,000 bales.

Japanese:—Total sales about 2,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 84 to 87 1/2 for No. 16s., and Tls 86 1/2 to 88 1/2 for No. 20s., prices showing a decline of 1/2 to 2 Taels and market closing weak.

Local:—Market rather weak, spinners finding it difficult to maintain former prices and the bulk of sales are for forward delivery. Total settlements about 3,000 bales at Tls. 75 to 78 for No. 10s., Tls. 78 to 80 1/2 for No. 12s., Tls. 80 1/2 to 83 for No. 14s., and Tls. 83 to 84 1/2 for No. 16s., prices showing a decline of one to two Taels.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 20th December.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 1,350 bales No. 10 at \$80 to \$89.50, 1,000 bales No. 12 at \$88.50 to \$93.50, 350 bales No. 16 at \$97 to \$102.50, 1,450 bales No. 20 at \$101 to 117. *Grey Shirtings*:—50 bales 8 1/2 lbs. Blue Joss (1) at \$3.50, 1,200 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$3, 1,200 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Blue Joss (1) at \$3.50, 1,200 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$3, 600 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$3. *White Shirtings*:—500 pieces Blue Pak Lok at \$3.80. *Drill*:—450 pieces 14 lbs. Peacock at \$4.50.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$74.00 to \$116.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.10 to 2.20
7 lbs.	2.30 to 2.50
8 1/2 lbs.	2.80 to 3.50
9 to 10 lbs.	3.60 to 4.55
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.35 to 2.60
58 to 60 "	3.05 to 4.00
64 to 66 "	4.10 to 5.75
Fine	5.20 to 7.30
Book-folds	4.20 to 6.25
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.73 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y	1.60 to 1.80
7lbs. (32 ")	1.90 to 2.20
6lbs. (32 ")	1.85 to 2.05
7lbs. (32 ")	2.75 to 3.25
8 to 8 1/2 oz., (36 in.)	2.85 to 3.40
Drills, English—40yds., 13 1/2 to 14 lbs.	4.00 to 6.75

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 8 lbs }	1.45 to 3.50
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BROCADES—

Brocades—Dyed	— to —
Chintzes—Assorted	— to —
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22 to 0.50
Velveteens—18 in.	0.21 to 0.26

HANDKERCHIEFS—

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	— to —
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WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.62 1/2 to 1.70
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 3.00

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	6.35 to 8.10
Assorted	6.45 to 8.20

Camlets—Assorted.....	12.00 to 80.75
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches }	11.00 to 17.00
Assorted }	

Orleans—Plain	— to —
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Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	2.50 to 4.00
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METALS—

Iron—Nail Rod	4.25 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.	4.30 to —
Swedish Bar	6.75 to —
Small Round Rod	4.85 to —
Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	5.25 to —
Wire 15/25	8.75 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —
Pig Non.....	35.50 to 36.50
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	7.75 to —
Australian	7.60 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	40.50 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —
Composition Nails.....	58.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	41.00 to —
Tin.....	69.00 to —

Tin-Plates	7.50 to —
Steel 1/2 to 1	5.25 to —

SUNDRIES—

Quicksilver	168.00 to —
Window Glass	6.30 to —
Kerosene Oil.....	2.27 to —

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 20th December.—Quietness continues to prevail in our market, and there are but few material changes in our quotations to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled steady with small sales at \$620, our closing quotation. The London rate has declined to £62. 10s. Nationals and Bank of China unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue in request at \$342 1/2. China Traders have been placed at \$53. North China are wanted at Tls. 180. Cantons and Yangtszes continue on offer at \$155 and \$130 respectively.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have sold at \$365. Chinas continue in demand at \$86 1/2.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been placed and have further buyers at \$36. Indo Chinas have sold at \$145 cash, \$148 for March delivery, and \$152 June. China Manilas have been done at \$62 1/2, \$62, and are now obtainable at \$61. Douglases are quiet at \$47 with a few shares to be obtained at the rate. China Mutuals and Star Ferries are unchanged and without business. Shell Transports are wanted at £2. 15s.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sold at \$153 cash and for the settlement, and are still obtainable. A sale for April delivery at \$160 is also reported. Luzons continue in request at \$26.

MINING.—Punjoms have further declined to \$5, at which, however, there are buyers. Charbonnages have improved to \$375 with buyers. Raubs are weaker again with sellers at \$10. Jelebus are unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled steady with sales at \$289 and \$290 for the settlement, and further shares are obtainable at the latter rate. For March delivery sales are reported at \$300. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$94 sellers, and slightly less would probably be accepted for one or two small lots in the market for sale. New Amoy Docks are wanted at the improved rate of \$27.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue on offer at \$195 without finding buyers. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$34. West Points are unchanged at \$65 sellers. Hongkong Hotels are obtainable at \$138. Orientes are quiet at \$56. Humphreys Estates have sold, and there are further shares to be had, at \$14.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have sold in the north at Tls. 42. Soy Chees from latest Shanghai reports have changed hands at the reduced rate of Tls. 150. Hongkong Cottons have sold at \$13 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Manila Investments have declined to \$15 sellers. Electrics (old) are to be had at \$13, and the new shares at \$64. Tramways have further improved to \$250 buyers. China Providents are still in request at \$94. Powells have sold at \$94. Tobacco Trusts have improved, to \$52 with sales. Other stocks under this head unchanged.

MEMO.—Hongkong High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd., ordinary general meeting on the 27th inst. t, transfer books closed from to-day. The Star Ferry Co., Ltd., notify that from to-day the price of 25 first-class punch tickets will be \$2½, and that from the 1st January the first-class single fare will be raised to 15 cents. Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	{ \$820. L'don, £62. 10s.
China & Japan, ordy.	24	£1.
Do. deferred	21	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	28	\$27, sellers
B. Shares	28	\$27, sellers
Foun. Shares	21	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	21	\$1.10, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$21, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$88.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$153, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$52, sales
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 42, sales
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 30.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 1.
Hongkong	\$100	\$13½, sales
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$11.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$22, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$6½, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$290, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$8, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$138, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$195.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$94, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$175.
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$290, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$155, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$86½, buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$53, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$365, sales
North China	\$25	Tls. 180, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$342½, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$130, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$195, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$14, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$34, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$65, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$26, buyers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$45, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$375, buyers
Jelebu	\$5	\$4½, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B.	\$4½	nominal.
Punjom	\$10	\$5, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$10, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$27, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$56.
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$9½, sales
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$61, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	\$10	\$10.
Do. Ordinary	\$7.10	\$7. 10s.
Do. Bonus	25	25.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47.
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$36, buyers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$145.
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	21	\$2. 15s. Od., buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$2½, sellers \$9, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$1.
United Abestos	\$4	\$9½, buyers
Do	\$10	\$15.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$20½, buyers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10.
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$15½.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 11th December (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). A moderate business has been done during the week at steady rates. **INSURANCE.**—Marine. Yangtses are wanted; other stocks have not been dealt in. Fires are quiet. **SHIPPING.**—Indo-China S. N. Co. Sales for cash and 31st inst. are reported at Tls. 100 and 107, closing cash business is given at 106, settlements were made for March at 111 and 110.50 and for June at 114 and 113. China Mutual S. N. Co. shares are offering. **SUGARS.**—Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd. Sales took place at Tls. 75 and 76 for cash. The new shares (118), for which the directors called for tenders, were allotted at Tls. 76. **MINING.**—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. The market has shown a firmer feeling during week and cash sales took place up to Tls. 8.25, which is the closing quotation. Settlements were made for 31st instant at Tls. 8.25, 8.00, 8.50 and 8.60, for March 8.75, 9.00, 8.75, and 8.50, and June 9.25. **Docks, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd. Cash shares have changed hands during the week at Tls. 247.50 to 250 and for the 31st inst. at Tls. 250 and 252.50; rates for forward business have strengthened and settlements have been made for January at Tls. 252.50, 257.50 and 255, February 255, 252.50 and 257.50, March 260, 262.50, and 260, May 265, June 267.50. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. The General Agents announce that shareholders on the register on 31st December, 1901, will be entitled to apply for one new share (ex the 5,000 new shares authorised for issue on 21st June, 1901) for every three shares held; application and payment (at the rate of Tls. 200 per share) for such are to be made on or after 2nd January, 1902, but not later than 14th January, 1902. Notice is given that the principal money of outstanding debentures will be paid off after 31st December, 1901, after which date interest will cease. Shares of the Company were dealt in at Tls. 300 and 302.50. **LANDS** are quiet.—Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., is open to receive applications, after 1st January, 1902, for Tls. 400,000 of debentures, bearing interest at 6 per cent. payable half-yearly. **INDUSTRIAL.**—Ewo Cotton Mills sold at Tls. 45 cash. Ice shares are offering. Cigarettes are offering. Pulp and Paper Mills were let go at Tls. 95 for 31st inst., and January; settlements were made earlier in the week at Tls. 100 for 31st inst., and 107 for March. **Montries** changed hands at \$55. **Cements** are wanted. **TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.**—Taku Tugs were placed at Tientsin Tls. 170 cash. Cargo Boats are offering. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—Sumatra Tobacco shares are offering. Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd. Rates dropped to Tls. 320-315 for 31st inst., but demand raised rates to Tls. 325-330, the closing quotation. Settlements were made for March at 345, April 337.50, 345, 350, May 342.50, 340, 355. Hall and Holtz shares sold at \$37.50, Central Stores were taken at \$21. Mercurys changed hands at Tls. 55, and Telephones at 60. Astor Hotels were placed at \$287.50. **DEBENTURES.**—The market is quiet.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

BRIDAY, 20th December.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10 1/16
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.33½
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.37½
ON GERMANY. —On demand	1.89½
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	45½
Credits, 60 days' sight	46½
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	138½
Bank, on demand	139
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	138½
Bank, on demand	139
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	9½ p.c. pm.
ON MANILA.	
On demand	2½
ON SINGAPORE. —On demand	par
ON BATAVIA. —On demand	112½
ON HAIPHONG. —On demand	1½

ON SAIGON. —On demand	1½
ON BANGKOK. —On demand	60½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	55½
BAR SILVER per oz.	25½

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 20th December.—The volume of business transacted during the period under review is about the same as that of the preceding fortnight. There is very little demand for prompt tonnage from rice ports. Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul has been paid for ready steamers; to one port north coast Java, 30/31 cents per picul is offered for end January loading; to Philippines, 32 cents per picul end January loading. Coal freights are weak. Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton; to Singapore, \$2.50; to Swatow, \$2.25. Sailing vessels.—The British barque *West York* has been chartered to load here for Callao, at \$1,550 in full.

The following are the settlements:—

West York—British barque, 706 tons, hence to Callao, \$1,550 in full.
Gloucester City—British steamer, 1,409 tons, Karatzu to two ports Philippines, \$4.25 per ton.
Protector—Norwegian steamer, 1,669 tons, Karatzu to Manila, \$3 70 per ton.
Daphne—German steamer, 1,415 tons, Moji or Kuchinotzu to Swatow, \$2.25 per ton.
Tientsin—British steamer, 2,555 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.50 per ton.
Bengloe—British steamer, 1,933 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.50 per ton.
Oro—British steamer, 2,147 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.50 per ton.
Fausang—British steamer, 1,410 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.
Brand—Norwegian steamer, 1,519 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.
Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Sishan—British steamer, 845 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
China—German steamer, 1,271 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 11 cents per picul.
Decima—German steamer, 794 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 23 cents per picul.
Picciola—German steamer, 875 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 24 cents per picul.
Michael Jepsen—German steamer, 710 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 32 cents per picul (end-January loading).
Onsang—British steamer, 1,787 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java (40,000 piculs), 30 cents per picul.
Telartos—German steamer, 1,573 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java (37,000 piculs), 32 cents per picul.
Deuleros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, Saigon to Tjilatjap and three ports north coast Java to Hongkong, \$19,000 in full.
Two China Navigation Co.'s steamers, two or three ports north coast Java to Kobe, 32 cents per picul.

Marie Jepsen—German steamer, 1,771 tons, monthly, 6 months, private terms.
Bjorn—Norwegian steamer, monthly, 8¼ months, at \$5,200 per month.
Lena—Norwegian steamer, 2,500 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,000 per month.
Pronto—Norwegian steamer, 537 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$7,400 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Wakasa Maru* (str.).
FOR LONDON.—*Chusan* (str.), *Java* (str.), *Glaucus* (str.), *Deucalion* (str.), *Peleus* (str.), *Glenroy* (str.), *Wakasa Maru* (str.), *Stentor* (str.), *Ajaz* (str.), *Idomeneus* (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Tantalus* (str.), *Patroclus* (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—*Yarra* (str.), *Wakasa Maru* (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—*Konig Albert* (str.), *Nuernberg* (str.).
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Ambria* (str.), *Serbia* (str.), *Sambia* (str.), *C. Ferd. Laßus* (str.), *Nuernburg* (str.), *Strassburg* (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Tacoma* (str.), *Pakling* (str.), *Iyo Maru* (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of China* (str.), *Tartar* (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—*Asama* (str.), *Lennox* (str.), *Athesia* (str.).
FOR PORTLAND (Or.).—*Indravelli* (str.).
FOR SAN DIEGO.—*Thyra* (str.).
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Airlie* (str.).
Kumano Maru (str.).
FOR BOMBAY.—*Idrumi Maru* (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—*Arratoon Apcar* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

December—

- 14, Kwanglee, British str., from Canton.
 14, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Port.
 14, Fooksang, British str., from Canton.
 14, Hipsang, British str., from Iloilo.
 14, Olympia, American str., from Tacoma.
 14, Peleus, British str., from Liverpool.
 14, Sambia, German str., from Hamburg.
 14, Taishan, British str., from Bangkok.
 15, Austria, Austrian str., from Yokohama.
 15, Flsa, German str., from Canton.
 15, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
 15, Iyo Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 15, Malacca, British str., from London.
 15, Pakshan, British str., from Tournon.
 15, Peiyang, German str., from Cebu.
 15, Skuld, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 15, Sullberg, German str., from Haiphong.
 15, Thea, German str., from Haiphong.
 15, Ville de la Ciotat, Fr. str., from Shanghai.
 15, Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.
 15, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 15, Radnershire, British str., from Moji.
 16, Bengloe, British str., from London.
 16, Flandria, German str., from Shanghai.
 16, Independent, German str., from Chefoo.
 16, Indravelli, British str., from Portland.
 16, Indus, French str., from Marseilles.
 16, Ixion, British str., from Yokohama.
 16, Loksang, British str., from Canton.
 16, Salamanca, British str., from Moji.
 16, Setsuyo Maru, Japanese str., from Chefoo.
 16, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., from Samarang.
 16, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.
 16, Antonio Macleod, Amr. str., from Cebu.
 16, Vale of Doon, British bark, from Rajang.
 16, Warfield, British str., from Philadelphia.
 17, Arratoon Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
 17, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
 17, Frigga, Norwegian str., from Cardiff.
 17, Idzumi Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 17, Maria Valerie, Austrian str., from Trieste.
 17, Ness, British str., from Moji.
 17, Patroclus, British str., from Liverpool.
 17, Quarta, German str., from Chinkiang.
 17, Robt. Dickinson, Brit. str., from Singapore.
 17, Rosetta Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
 17, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Melbourne.
 17, Descartes, French cruiser, from Amoy.
 18, Acara, British str., from Amoy.
 18, Benclutha, British str., from Canton.
 18, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 18, Elita Nossack, Ger. str., from Chinkiang.
 18, Goliath, British battleship, from Y'hama.
 18, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
 18, Kansu, British str., from Shanghai.
 18, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
 18, Pakling, British str., from Singapore.
 18, Tientsin, British str., from Tientsin.
 18, P. C. Klao, German str., from Bangkok.
 19, Athesia, German str., from Shanghai.
 19, Bussard, German cruiser, from Tsingtau.
 19, C. H. Kian, British str., from Singapore.
 19, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.
 19, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
 19, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 19, Hanyang, British str., from Chefoo.
 19, Marie Jensen, German str., from Bangkok.
 20, Glenesk, British str., from Singapore.
 20, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 20, Hinsang, British str., from Manila.
 20, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 20, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
- December—
- 14, Airlie, British str., for Shanghai.
 14, Benclutha, British str., for Canton.
 14, Borneo, British str., for London.
 14, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
 14, Fooksang, British str., for Ningpo.
 14, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 14, Mongkut, German str., for Bangkok.
 14, Progress, German str., for Tournon.
 14, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
 14, Trym, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 15, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 15, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
 15, J. Diederichsen, German str., for Hoihow.
 16, Apenrade, German str., for Haiphong.
 16, Bormida, Italian str., for Bombay.
 16, Independent, German str., for Canton.
 16, Kwanglee, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Peleus, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Riojun Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.

- 16, Ville de la Ciotat, French str., for Europe.
 16, Waterwitch, British s.s., for a cruise.
 16, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Elsa, German str., for Hongay.
 17, Flandria, German str., for Canton.
 17, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Indus, French str., for Shanghai.
 17, Laloc, Spanish str., for Manila.
 17, Loksang, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Monadnock, U.S. monitor, for Canton.
 17, Phranang, German str., for Bangkok.
 17, Taishan, British str., for Amoy.
 18, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Coast Ports.
 18, Austria, Austrian str., for Trieste.
 18, Choyang, British str., for Canton.
 18, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., for V'conver.
 18, Hansa, German str., for Saigon.
 18, Hipsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 18, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
 18, Ixion, British str., for London.
 18, Malacca, British str., for Japan.
 18, Quarta, German str., for Canton.
 18, Sambia, German str., for Yokohama.
 18, Sishan, British str., for Saigon.
 18, Sullberg, German str., for Haiphong.
 18, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
 18, Thea, German str., for Haiphong.
 18, Tientsin, British str., for Canton.
 18, Warfield, British str., for Nagasaki.
 18, Yede Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 18, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
 18, Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.
 19, Arothusa, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
 19, Bengloe, British str., for Nagasaki.
 19, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
 19, Ness, British str., for Moji.
 19, Patroclus, British str., for Amoy.
 19, Redpole, British gunboat, for Canton.
 19, Seneca, British str., for Calcutta.
 19, Taifu, German str., for Chefoo.
 20, Acara, British str., for Singapore.
 20, Hanyang, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

- Per *Malacca*, from London, &c., Mrs. and Master James, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Adams, Messrs. S. and H. Adams, Misses Adams and B. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Clutterbuck, J. Bull, Majors James and Conolly, Lieuts. Griffiths, Belton Foster, Fanshawe and Standbridge and Mr. Hallward.
- Per *Ville de la Ciotat*, for Hongkong, from Nagasaki, Mr. Denenberg; from Shanghai, Mrs. and Miss Silas and two children, Mrs. W. G. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins and infant, Capt. Inman, Messrs. Twentyman, Cook and Scie; for Saigon, from Kobe, Messrs. L. Faure and Michel; for Suez, from Shanghai, Mr. J. Cozamez; for Port Said, from Nagasaki, Mr. Okriensky; from Shanghai, Messrs. C. H. Bork and Molitor; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Mr. Louis Allard; from Kobe, Mr. Machard; from Shanghai, Messrs. Creteaux, Crouillard, T. P. May, von Natziner and Viort.
- Per *American Mail*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. M. B. Buford, Mrs. M. Fisher, Mrs. M. H. Kerfoot, Mrs. Helen Kip, Mrs. A. M. T. Lowroy, Mrs. A. Norton, Mrs. S. T. Stephens, Hon. C. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. H. V. and Mrs. Stilwell, Rev. D. O. Lund, Majors F. H. Goddard and J. O. Hutchinson, Misses S. M. Barstow, C. Carson, Annie Morgan, V. Regile, A. H. Rutherford, T. Sinclair and T. N. Thallon, Messrs. J. F. Archbold, C. F. Bilbrough, J. P. Blair, I. Erlanger, D. G. Fairchild, S. Gelot, A. H. Jamieson, T. P. Johnson, J. J. Kelgan, King H. Knox, Barbour Lathrop, E. J. W. Loureiro, E. von Mayer, W. G. Nickerson, H. Norton, J. A. Norton, S. E. Roberts, H. J. Rosencranz, E. de N. Sands, H. Shoemaker, W. Watling and S. Suzuki.
- Per *Indus*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Messrs. Benoit Weill, Alex. Weill, Moyer Weill, L. Kahn, Levy, Marx, Revs. Rossillon and Thiollery; from Singapore, Messrs. Richard and Nakashima; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Souhart, Mr. and Mrs. Marquie, Messrs. Thoulon, Ed. Hoff, de Euhe Kommaty Misuzijuski, Krieger Andersen, Revs. Chaudier, De Greck, Martinet and Mariette; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Rougon and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ta Mine, Capts. Goethe and Pelletier, Revs. Gabriel, Maurice, Laffroy, and Montmasson, Sisters Berthe, St. Cyr, St. Lucille, St. Lydie, Philomene, St. Joseph, St. Antoine, St. Marguerite, St. Louise and St. Divin, Messrs. A. Brand, J. Deveria, J. Gory, Derinck,

Claude Aymard, Bouhanan, Medard, P. and B. Duval and Humann Dargmann; from Port Said, M. l'Abbe Mertz; from Singapore, Mrs. Piquet and Mr. Neilson; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Chemin and child and Mr. Salama; for Chefoo, from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Bassanti; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Rev. Cavaignac; from Colombo, Mr. Fucks; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mrs. Menier, Rev. Dorsier, Messrs. de Lesdain, Furlonge, Boyer, Meurer and L. Blum; from Colombo, Mrs. Muller and Mr. and Mrs. Chassam and son.

Per *Choyang*, from Shanghai, &c., Mrs. Ferguson and two children.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Fey, Miss Kekewich, Ass. Surgeon Sherrington, Messrs. Mattox, Mehta and Gunder.

Per *Patroclus*, from London, &c., Lieut. Niven.

Per *Yawata Maru*, from Australia, for Hongkong, Mrs. P. Hoffman, Mrs. Swaine, Mrs. Garcia, Mrs. J. R. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Chaffee, Misses (2) and Master Chaffee, Colonel W. E. Welshman, Misses Lopez, M. Lopez, Losada and Gibson, Messrs. A. M. Gow, M. Morrison, W. T. Peterson, C. C. Jones, John Taylor, F. Warren, Gemmill, D. J. Wallace, Goldanstein, Harvey and Johnson; for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Dancy, Mr. Churruca and Mrs. Sada.

Per *Mausang*, from Sandakan, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Balls.

Per *Kaifong*, from Cebu, &c., Mr. B. F. Tayler.

Per *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, from Bangkok, Miss Vosper and Mr. M. Halliday.

Per *Chusan*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. H. L. Reese, Mr. C. A. and Mrs. Reese, Messrs. M. Cameron, M. Sternberg, M. Theron, A. Bastien and Bull; for Bombay, Mr. R. Johnson; for Marseilles, Dr. and Mrs. Morley and infant, Messrs. M. les and Bell; for London, Lieut.-Comdr. Watson; from Yokohama, for London, Mr. and Mrs. Lobintz, Mr. G. and Miss Pearson, Miss Thornton, and Mr. A. Levehrs.

DEPARTED.

Per *American Mail*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Adson, Messrs. H. S. King, W. H. Brown and L. Silva; for Nagasaki, Mr. H. Hunie; for Yokohama, Mr. W. Maxon; for San Francisco, Messrs. Russell Harper, E. B. Heath and A. S. Foster.

Per *Ville de la Ciotat*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bishop, Messrs. S. H. Rome, H. Zuckschwerdt, L. Loewenbach, I. Nitobe, S. Yokoyama and K. Masada; for Marseilles, Messrs. C. F. Manicus, L. Rognon, G. Pont, J. Dubasque, J. Kergeho, J. Daniclou and J. Romano.

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